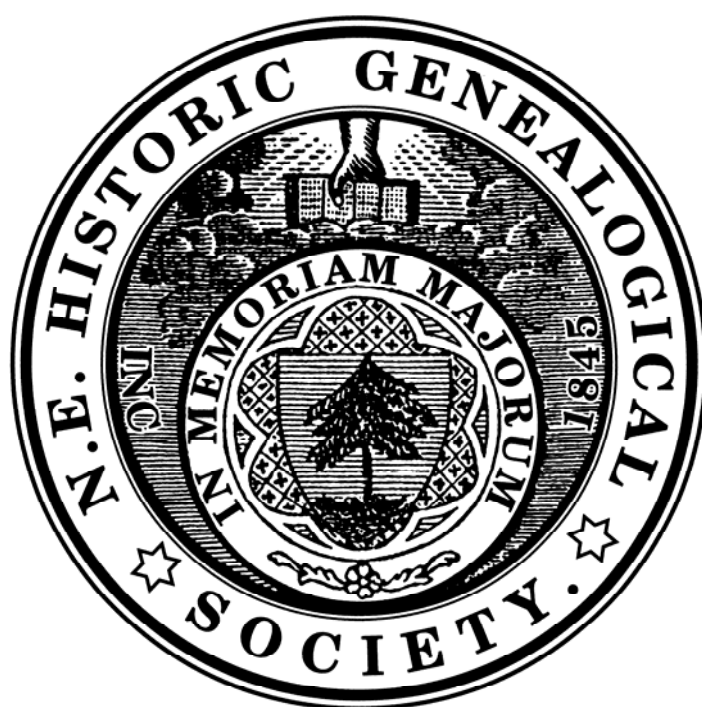


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**THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL
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EDITORIAL

As with many English origin articles published in the *Register*, the various pieces of information were mostly available in print or online — but no one had pulled them together. This fairly describes the first article, **Massachusetts Descendants of the Rev. Thomas Wilson, Author of the Pilgrims' *Christian Dictionarie*: Theophilus Wilson, Martha (Wilson) Bachelor, Mary (Wilson) Treadwell, and Their Nephew Samuel Taylor**. The author, Doris Schreiber Willcox, presents the evidence tying together this family, all of whom lived in Ipswich. Their immediate ancestry is unusual but not unique for Great Migration immigrants: Rev. Thomas Wilson was a well-known minister and his wife was from a gentry family.

Also in this article the careful reader will find in note 51 the English origin of the three Bachelor brothers of Essex County — and in the last section a discussion of the broad possible implications of the terms *brother* and *sister* in early colonial wills.

The 1650 will of Frances Kilbourne of Wethersfield, Connecticut, mentions granddaughter Elizabeth “Geneson.” Previous authors have interpreted this to mean that Frances’s daughter, Elizabeth² Kilbourne, had married Robert Jennison. However, Ernest H. Helliwell III asks **Was Elizabeth² Kilbourne the First Wife of Hugh¹ Gunnison of Boston and Kittery?**

Jon Wardlow’s article, **Revisiting the Family of Gershom² Flagg of Woburn, Massachusetts**, corrects and amplifies the account in Henry Bond’s *Early Settlers of Watertown*, particularly the children of Gershom³ Flagg. The author shows that Samuel Flagg of Hartford (ca. 1705–1757) was probably a son of Gershom³ Flagg, who had a son named Samuel.

In **English Origins of John Lovejoy of Andover, Massachusetts**, author James R. Henderson shows that John and Grace “Lowgie,” servants on a 1638 passenger list, were John Lovejoy and his sister Grace, probably later the wife of William Ballard. John Lovejoy had been baptized in 1622 at Caversham, Oxfordshire, the same parish of origin as his employer on the 1638 list. “Lowgie” was a local variant of Lovejoy.

A deficient compiled genealogy may be worse than none at all. In **Some Descendants of Nathaniel³ Mead of Greenwich, Connecticut, Through His Son Josiah⁴ Mead**, author Gail Blankenau traces descendants of Nathaniel³ Mead who was called “childless” in the notoriously weak 1901 Mead genealogy. Nathaniel’s only son was Josiah⁴ Mead of Greenwich, born by 1701. The Mead family was very large, and sorting out Meads in Greenwich with the same first name was a major problem.

George¹ Standley of Beverly, Massachusetts, and His Children, by Deborah Kimball Nowers, appears to be the first compiled account of this family. One son had the first name Sands, the reason for which has not been found. The

name Sands Standley was continued in Massachusetts and in North Carolina — where another son Jonathan had moved about 1706 (and left descendants).

The English Background of Richard Kent Sr. and Stephen Kent of Newbury, Massachusetts, and Mary, Wife of Nicholas Easton of Newport, Rhode Island, by Jane Fletcher Fiske, concludes with a Genealogical Summary of the Kent family, including the children of Richard¹ Kent of Newbury. His daughter Rebecca married Samuel Scullard, and they were ancestors of Barack Obama, 44th President of the United States. As noted in Part 1 of this article, Richard¹ Kent apparently was the second cousin of Roger¹ Ludlow, a major Great Migration colonist.

Mary (Bulkeley) Clarke's Birth Year Corrected, by Robert M. Gerrity, shows that Mary died in December 1700 in her 53rd year, based on her gravestone, which is still legible. Thus she was born probably in 1647. Earlier works had assigned her an approximate birth year of 1653 or 1655.

Part 3 of **Richard¹ Godfrey of Taunton, Massachusetts, and His Children and Grandchildren**, by Helen Schatvet Ullmann, treats the last two children of Richard Godfrey, namely, Alice² (Godfrey) Holbrook of Mendon, Massachusetts, and Robert² Godfrey of Rhode Island. Parts 2 and 3 of this article show how records differed between colonies for this family, e.g., no birth or baptismal records were found for the Rhode Island-born children of Robert Godfrey or his older sister, Susannah (Godfrey) Kettle.

— Henry B. Hoff

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MASSACHUSETTS DESCENDANTS OF
THE REV. THOMAS WILSON,
AUTHOR OF THE PILGRIMS' *CHRISTIAN DICTIONARIE*:
Theophilus Wilson, Martha (Wilson) Bachelor, Mary (Wilson)
Treadwell, and Their Nephew Samuel Taylor

*Doris Schreiber Willcox**

Various documents point to an abundance of cousins in New England for the immigrant Theophilus Wilson of Ipswich, Massachusetts. In the attempt to identify him, it was necessary to place these relatives correctly in families, and for that English research became critical. When the puzzle pieces were finally fitted together, they revealed a close connection to the Rev. Thomas Wilson of Canterbury, Kent, hitherto better known as the author of *A Christian Dictionarie* than as a parent.

With the aid of the IGI (International Genealogical Index) and his unusual name, Theophilus Wilson's baptism on 20 December 1601 at Canterbury, son of Thomas and Christian (Ower) Wilson, was easily located in an extracted entry.^[1] The published parish records of St. George the Martyr, Canterbury, confirmed the identification^[2] and revealed as well that his father Thomas was the rector there, and had recorded the baptisms of his own children. With the invaluable help of Kent-based researcher Geoff Swinfield, English records were pursued in depth to discover whether the Theophilus baptized at Canterbury in 1601 was indeed the immigrant to Ipswich, Massachusetts, and concurrently to clear up some of the puzzling relationships.

The published volume of parish records says of Rev. Thomas Wilson:^[3]

On the outside of the last cover 'Thomas Willson, minister,' is written. This Thomas Wilson was Rector of St. George's from July, 1586 to 1622, being buried in his own parish on the 25th January, 1621-2. He was also a Prebendary of Canterbury Cathedral, and is worthy of remembrance as being the first who attempted to compile a dictionary of the Bible in English. The first edition of this work appeared in 1612; the second in 1616. Other editions followed in 1622, 1648, 1655, 1661 and 1678. Besides the Dictionary, he published a 'Commentarie upon the most divine Epistle to the Romans,' 'Christ's Farewell to Jerusalem,' and other works.

In a recent *New England Ancestors* article entitled "The *Mayflower* Pilgrims and Thomas Wilson's *Christian Dictionarie*,"^[4] author Michael R. Paulick notes

* The editorial help of Jane Fletcher Fiske, FASG, is gratefully acknowledged.

¹ Theophilus Wilson also can be found in Ancestral File submissions, as part of the family of Thomas and Christian (Ower) Wilson.

² Joseph Meadows Cowper, ed., *The Register Booke of the Parish of St. George the Martyr Within the Citie of Canterburie of Christenings Marriages and Burials, 1538-1800* (Canterbury: Cross & Jackman, 1891), 19.

³ Ibid., iii.

that the estates of William Brewster, Samuel Fuller, and Myles Standish listed this book as “Wilsons Dixonor,” “Wilsons Dixonary,” and “Wilsons Dixonary.” “Robert Cushman, John Keble, and Thomas Shingleton were members of Wilson’s parish and later members of the Pilgrim Leiden Church pastored by John Robinson. According to Robert Cushman, Thomas Wilson was ‘a very excellent preacher in Canterbury, who was both a lover of goodnesse and good men . . .’” Historian Peter Clark wrote that Thomas Wilson was “probably the most distinguished preacher in early Jacobean Kent [who preached] themes from middle-of-the-road Calvinism.”

So, although he and his wife Christian did not emigrate, most of their children did. His *Christian Dictionarie* preceded them and helped the Pilgrim separatists to interpret their world. There is a suggestion that Thomas Wilson’s wonderful definition of thanksgiving may have shaped the Pilgrim harvest festivals in Plymouth.^[5]

Rev. Thomas Wilson named his son Theophilus in his will, abstracted below, but what evidence is there that this son was the man of that name who came to New England? Geoff Swinfield summarized his findings in a letter to the author dated 7 January 2002:

Despite extensive research in parish, probate and ecclesiastical records for the area, no document has been found, at present, which names Theophilus Wilson after his father’s will, which was written in 1616. There is no marriage for him in a complete listing for this Diocese to 1699 although, of course, there is often a gap in parish records after 1640. However, by then he would have been almost 40. He was not buried in St. George the Martyr in Canterbury and there is no will for him . . . It is certainly possible, based on the results reported here, that the Theophilus christened in 1601 was in New England by 1637. However, this cannot be proved for certain.

However, proof *does* exist, obtained by comparing information about three of Theophilus Wilson’s sisters in Canterbury records with what is known of three New England families related to Theophilus Wilson of Ipswich, Massachusetts.

Among the passengers on the *Hercules* from Sandwich, Kent, recorded on 9 June 1637, was Henry Bachelor “of Dovor Brewer & Martha his Wief.”^[6] Two months earlier he was called Henry Bacheller, bachelor, aged about 35, on 15 April 1637, when a license was granted for his marriage with Martha Wilson, of the same parish, virgin, aged about 32. The marriage was to be solemnized at

⁴ Michael R. Paulick, “The *Mayflower* Pilgrims and Thomas Wilson’s *Christian Dictionarie*,” *New England Ancestors* 7:1 (Winter 2006):38–40 at 38.

⁵ “Wilson’s dictionary offered a religious definition of thanksgiving that included ‘An acknowledgement and confessing, with gladnesse, of the benefits and deliverances of God . . . to the praise of his Name.’ Wilson added Thanksgiving hath in it ‘Cheerfulnesse, being glad of an occasion to praise him, and doing it gladly, with joy.’” (Michael R. Paulick online at <http://hnn.us/readcomment.php?id=70785&bheaders=1>).

⁶ Eben Putnam, “Two Early Passenger Lists, 1635–1637,” *Register* 75 (1921):217–26 at 222–23. They were accompanied by four servants: John Bucke, Susan Bucke, Saml Taylor, and Margerie Walker.

Thanington, and Joseph Bachelor of Canterbury, tailor [probably a brother of Henry Bachelor], was bondsman.^[7] Henry Bachelor's bride, Martha Wilson, had been baptized with her twin sister Mary on 15 January 1603/4, presumably by their father, Thomas Wilson, rector of the parish of St. George the Martyr.^[8]

A clue to the identity of Martha (Wilson) Bachelor's twin sister Mary is found in the 1695 will of Samuel Taylor of Ipswich.^[9] The fact that Taylor made bequests to the five children of Thomas and Mary Treadwell, calling them his "cousins," prompted William A. Robbins to suggest that Treadwell's wife Mary was probably Samuel Taylor's sister, a suggestion accepted by Torrey in *New England Marriages Prior to 1700*.^[10] However, Thomas and Seaborne Wilson, children of Theophilus Wilson, were also mentioned as cousins in Taylor's will, which suggests a different identification. Mary was actually the sister of Theophilus Wilson and the twin sister of Martha (Wilson) Bachelor mentioned above, born in late 1603 or early 1604. The preceding explains why Theophilus Wilson, in his 1690 will, called his overseer "My cousin Nathaniel Tredwell,"^[11] and why in his 1671 will Thomas Treadwell included the remarkable sentence, "my Wif is not to bring in my sister Bachellor to molest the familie."^[12]

Jane Wilson, baptized at St. George the Martyr, Canterbury, on 15 February 1595/6,^[13] was another sister of Theophilus Wilson, Martha (Wilson) Bachelor, and Mary (Wilson) Treadwell. She married by license dated 4 January 1614, Robert Tailer of the parish of St. Gregory in the precincts of St. Pauls, London.^[14] Their son was the "Saml Taylor" who accompanied his uncle and aunt Henry and Martha Bachelor to New England on the *Hercules* in 1637.^[15]

In summary, it is clear from the parish records and from Rev. Thomas Wilson's will (see below), together with statements appearing in various documents in New England, that Theophilus Wilson's sisters, twins Martha and Mary, with their husbands emigrated to New England, as did his nephew Samuel Taylor. These identifications in turn prove that Rev. Thomas Wilson's son, Theophilus Wilson, was indeed Theophilus¹ Wilson of Ipswich.^[16]

⁷ Ibid., 223; Joseph Meadows Cowper and Arthur J. Willis, ed., *Canterbury Marriage Licences*, 7 vols. (Canterbury: Cross and Jackman, 1892–1898), 2:74.

⁸ Cowper, *The Register Booke of St. George the Martyr* [note 2], 20.

⁹ Essex County Probate, 305:74.

¹⁰ William A. Robbins, "Descendants of Thomas Treadwell," *Register* 60 (1906):48–55 et seq., at 49; Clarence A. Torrey, *New England Marriages Prior to 1700*, CD-ROM (Boston: NEHGS, 2001), with Thomas Treadwell's wife shown as Mary Taylor without a question mark.

¹¹ Essex County Probate, 304:294.

¹² George Francis Dow, ed., *The Probate Records of Essex County, Massachusetts*, 3 vols. (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1916–20), 2:239–41.

¹³ Cowper, *The Register Booke of St. George the Martyr* [note 2], 18.

¹⁴ Cowper and Willis, *Canterbury Marriage Licences* [note 7], 1:408.

¹⁵ See note 6.

¹⁶ Donald Lines Jacobus supposed that William Wilson of Boston was a brother of Theophilus Wilson of Ipswich (Donald Lines Jacobus, "Seaborn Wilson and Shoreborn Wilson, Ipswich and Boston, Massachusetts," *The American Genealogist* 35 [1959]:17–18). The family of William Wilson has since been located in Lincolnshire (Doris Schreiber Willcox, "'One Wilson' – Servant

The will of Thomas Wilson “minister of the word in St Georges in Canterbury being of perfect memory and good health,” was dated 20 September 1616.^[17] After requesting burial in the churchyard at the upper end of the chancel, and a very brief religious preamble, the will reads as follows (spelling modernized):

I give unto Samuell Willson my eldest son all my latin and greek books, my English bibles and all the other English books I give to Christian my well beloved wife. Item I give unto my said son Samuell all my cloths saving my best gown which I give to my said wife and my second cloak which I give unto my son Theophilus Willson. Item I give unto my said son Samuell Willson a nut set in silver the worse of the two and all such silver spoons as were given him by his godfathers and godmothers. Item I give unto my said son Theophilus Willson £20 to place him apprentice at some good trade to be paid him within nine months after my death and a wine cup of silver and all the silver spoons which were given him by his godfathers and godmothers and the standing bed in the Chamber over the Hall two pairs of sheets one of my worst beds with a bolster and a pair of pillowbiers to be delivered unto him at the day of his marriage or when he cometh out of his apprenticeship and dealeth himself which shall first happen. Item I give unto my daughter Jane Taylor 20s to be delivered unto her as a small token within two weeks after my death. Item I give unto my three other daughters Martha Willson, Maria Wilson and Hester Wilson all such gold as their mother hath of theirs in her keeping in several papers and all such plate as was given unto them by their godfathers and godmothers bearing their several names. Item I give unto my daughter Hester Willson a stone cup set in silver guilt which was a legacy given unto me by Mr Godfrey who died without Westgate and my best nut set in silver to be delivered unto her at her marriage or death of my wife which shall first happen. Item I will that all my household stuff, plate and other things moveable shall be equally divided between my said wife Christian Wilson and my said three daughters Martha Wilson Marie Wilson and Hester Wilson and that my said daughters parts thereof shall be severally delivered unto them at their several marriages or at my said wives death which shall first happen and that in the mean time my said wife shall have the use and custody thereof And of this my last will and testament I appoint and constitute my said well beloved wife Christian Wilson sole and full Executrix wanting her to see to the Christian education and well bestowing and placing forth of my Children and especially Hester my dearest child and I will and give unto the said Christian my well beloved wife all my lands tenements and hereditaments with the appurtenances in Wickhambreux or elsewhere in the County of Kent for and during the term of her natural life.

After the death of his wife, her share was to be divided among the three then unmarried daughters, Martha, Mary, and Hester, and sons Theophilus and Samuel, and the lawfully begotten heirs of each, with detailed instructions about how the property of any child who died without heirs was to pass to the others.

of Thomas Beard: John Wilson and Mary (Wilson) Wheeler, Younger Children of William¹ and Patience (Grindall) (Trustam) Wilson of Boston,” *Register* 155 [2001]:217–24 at 218n). Additional evidence that William and Theophilus were not brothers is the lack of a baptismal record for William in the parish records of St. George’s, Canterbury, and the fact that a son William was not mentioned in the 1616 will of Rev. Thomas Wilson.

Mary Lovering Holman suggested that the Jane Wilson who married at Ipswich 6 November 1635 Francis Jordan might have been a sister of Theophilus Wilson (Mary Lovering Holman, *Ancestry of Charles Stinson Pillsbury and John Sargent Pillsbury*, 2 vols. [Concord, N.H.: privately printed, 1938], 1:97). As shown above, this was not correct.

¹⁷ Will of Thomas Wilson, Consistory Court of Canterbury, 45:233, full transcription by Geoff Swinfield, extracted here.

Witnesses who signed were Launcolett Howland, George Denby, and William Pepper. The will was proved 9 March 1621[2], but technical considerations delayed its delivery to the Consistory Court until 14 October 1622, when it was sent to the court by “Mr Boys Ower Wilson’s brother,” to whom the original will was delivered.

GENEALOGICAL SUMMARY

THOMAS^A WILSON (later the Rev. Thomas Wilson, rector of St George the Martyr, Canterbury) was born in co. Durham, England, in 1562 or 1563,^[18] and was buried at St. George the Martyr, Canterbury, Kent “in his own church-yard, outside the chancel,” on 25 January 1621/2.^[19]

He married first about 1587, **REBECCA** _____, who was buried at Canterbury 12 December 1591, as “wife of Thomas Wilson, clark.”^[20] He married second at Canterbury 29 June 1592, **CHRISTIAN OWER**,^[21] who died after 1627, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Boys) Ower, and niece of Sir John Boys who founded Jesus Hospital in Canterbury.^[22] The will of Elizabeth Owre of St. Saviour’s parish, Canterbury, dated 8 July 1612, proved 10 February 1612/3,^[23] included a bequest “to my sone in law Mr Thomas Wilson one ring.” To “my daughter Christian wife of said Thomas Wilson,” Elizabeth left her wedding ring, “one silver spoone, one cypres chest, one paire of fyne sheets, one paire of fine pillow beeres, one paire of tongs, three porringers, my best hatt, my beste peticote, one little box with a new cover to it, with half a dozen of new napkins, one new towell, one chaffing dish, and one new fine table cloath.” Elizabeth also left to Jane Wilson, “daughter of my sonne in law Mr Thomas Wilson above written, the some of xiid in money to buy her a ring.”

Thomas Wilson matriculated at Queen’s College, Oxford, on 17 November 1581, aged 18. He graduated with a B.A. on 7 February 1583/4, and received an M.A. on 7 July 1586.^[24] “In July 1586 he was appointed rector of St. George the Martyr at Canterbury through the influence of Henry Robinson (1553?–1616), provost of Queen’s College and afterwards bishop of Carlisle, to whom Wilson also owed his college education (cf. the epistle dedicatory to the *Christian Dictionarie*). He remained at Canterbury for the rest of his life, preaching three or four sermons every week, and winning the affections of the puritan section of his people, although more than once complained of by others to Archbishop Abbot

¹⁸ H.C.G. Matthew and Brian Harrison, ed., *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, 60 vols. (Oxford, England: Oxford University Press, 2004), 59:644–45.

¹⁹ Cowper, *The Register Booke of St. George the Martyr* [note 2], 182.

²⁰ Ibid., 176.

²¹ Ibid., 104.

²² A copy of Geoff Swinfield’s research on the Boys ancestry of Christian (Ower) Wilson is in R. Stanton Avery Special Collections, NEHGS.

²³ Consistory Court of Canterbury, 42:151, copy obtained by Geoff Swinfield.

²⁴ *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* [note 18], 59:644.



Engraving of Rev. Thomas Wilson
from the 1678 edition of his *Christian Dictionarie*.
Courtesy of Houghton Library, Harvard College Library. Bi 596.12.15 F.

for nonconformity. He was acting as chaplain to Thomas, second lord Wotton,^[25] in 1611 . . . »^[26] An engraving of Rev. Thomas Wilson faces this page.

His will, abstracted above, names his wife Christian; sons Samuel and Theophilus; daughter Jane Taylor; and daughters Martha, Mary, and Hester Wilson.

Children of Rev. Thomas^A and Rebecca (_____) Wilson, baptized (presumably by their father), at St. George the Martyr, Canterbury:^[27]

- i. SAMUEL WILSON, bp. 3 Nov. 1588; bur. Canterbury 15 Dec. 1588.^[28]
- ii. PAUL WILSON, bp. 20 Oct. 1589; bur. Canterbury 21 Oct. 1589.^[29]
- iii. NATHANIEL WILSON, bp. 5 Dec. 1591; bur. Canterbury 22 March 1606/7.^[30]

Children of Rev. Thomas^A and Christian (Ower) Wilson, baptized (presumably by their father), at St. George the Martyr, Canterbury:^[31]

- iv. ELIZABETH WILSON, bp. 21 April 1594; bur. Canterbury 28 Aug. 1594.^[32]
- v. JANE WILSON, bp. 15 Feb. 1595/6; m. by license dated 4 Jan. 1614, ROBERT TAILER of the parish of St. Gregory in the precincts of St Pauls, London.

Child of Robert and Jane (Wilson) Tailer/Taylor:

1. Samuel¹ Taylor, b. ca. 1618,^[33] d. Ipswich, Mass. between 20 June 1695 (will) and 29 June 1695 (probate), m. by 24 Sept. 1667 Mary _____.^[34]
He immigrated to New England in 1637 with his uncle and aunt Henry and Martha (Wilson) Bachelor.
- vi. SAMUEL WILSON, bp. 18 Nov. 1599; bur. Canterbury 26 Jan. 1624/5.^[35]
- vii. THEOPHILUS¹ WILSON, bp. 20 Dec. 1601,^[36] d. Ipswich 10 Jan. 1690[/1] age 88;^[37] m. by about 1634 (birth of first child) ELIZABETH _____.^[38] Theophilus

²⁵ "He was once complained of to Archbishop Abbot, for nonconformity; but through the kind interference and endeavours of Lord Wotton, he escaped the snare." (Benjamin Brook, *The Lives of the Puritans containing a Biographical Account of those Divines Who Distinguished Themselves in the Cause of Religious Liberty from the Reformation under Queen Elizabeth, to the Act of Uniformity in 1662* (London: James Black, 1813), 282.

²⁶ *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, online edition (Oxford University Press, 1995), "Wilson, Thomas" [this material not included in the later print edition, cited in note 18].

²⁷ Cowper, *The Register Booke of St. George the Martyr* [note 2], 16.

²⁸ Ibid., 176.

²⁹ Ibid., 176.

³⁰ Ibid., 179.

³¹ Ibid., 17–21, 23.

³² Ibid., 177.

³³ Samuel Taylor was age 40 in late 1658 or early 1659 (*Records and Files of the Quarterly Courts of Essex County, Massachusetts*, 9 vols. [Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1911–75], 2:140).

³⁴ *Quarterly Courts of Essex County* [note 33], 3:448–49.

³⁵ Cowper, *The Register Booke of St. George the Martyr* [note 2], 183.

³⁶ Theophilus Wilson was aged "about seventy-five years" on 26 June 1676, and "about seventy-nine years" on 24 March 1680[/1] (*Quarterly Courts of Essex County* [note 33], 6:165; 8:32).

³⁷ *Vital Records of Ipswich, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849*, 3 vols. (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1910–19), 2:714.

³⁸ The will of Jane Kenning of Ipswich, dated 14 February 1653/4 (discussed at the end of this article), calls Elizabeth "sister." The wording of the will suggest that Thomas was not Elizabeth's

Wilson immigrated by 1636, settling at Ipswich.^[39] He was made a freeman of Massachusetts Bay 13 March 1638/9.^[40] In his will dated 3 Oct. 1690, proved 31 March 1691,^[41] Theophilus Wilson named his son Thomas; sons-in-law John Pindar and David Fiske; and three grandchildren, one of whom was Elizabeth Russell. "Cousin Nathaniel Tredwell" was to be overseer.

Children of Theophilus and Elizabeth (_____) Wilson:

1. *Thomas² Wilson*, b. England ca. 1634, d. ca. 1703, m. by 27 Dec. 1657 (birth of first child) *Jane Swan*, b. ca. 1635, d. after 22 March 1708/9, daughter of Richard¹ and Ann (_____) Swan.^[42]
2. *Seaborn Wilson*, b. probably in 1636, presumably at sea, d. Woburn, Mass. 12 Jan. 1721,^[43] m. Cambridge, Mass., 6 Sept. 1655 (as his second wife) *David Fiske*,^[44] b. ca. 1623, d. between 23 June 1708 (will) and 14 Feb. 1710/1 (inventory).^[45] son of David¹ and Sarah (Smith) Fiske.^[46]
3. *Elizabeth Wilson*, b. say 1639, d. Ipswich 29 May 1671,^[47] m. by 16 Aug. 1658 (birth of first child) *John Pinder*,^[48] b. ca. 1627, son of Henry¹ and Mary (Rogers) Pinder.^[49]

viii. MARTHA¹ WILSON, bp. 15 Jan. 1603/4; d. Ipswich 4 April 1686;^[50] m. by license dated 15 April 1637, HENRY¹ BACHELOR, of St George's, Canterbury, brewer,

child, but no other evidence of a first wife has been found and there was no substantial gap between the births of Thomas and Seaborn.

³⁹ "February 20th 1636 [i.e., 1636/7] Granted to Mr. Wilson six acres . . ." (Ipswich Town Records, unpaginated, courtesy of Robert Charles Anderson, FASG). Dorchester Antiquarian and Historical Society, *History of the Town of Dorchester, Massachusetts* (Dorchester, Mass.: Ebenezer Clapp, 1859), 102, claims Theophilus Wilson was a Dorchester settler, but no evidence has been found for the claim. Charles Henry Pope, *The Pioneers of Massachusetts* (Boston: n.p., 1900; repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1965), 504, says he was a Dorchester proprietor from 13 March 1638/9 (the date he was made a freeman; see next note).

⁴⁰ Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, ed., *Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, 1628–1686*, 5 vols. in 6 (Boston: William White, 1853–54), 1:375.

⁴¹ Essex County Probate, 304:294.

⁴² John William Linzee, *The History of Peter Parker and Sarah Ruggles of Roxbury, Mass., and Their Ancestors and Descendants* (Boston: Fort Hill Press, 1913), 322–24; Holman, *Ancestry of Charles Stinson Pillsbury* [note 16], 2:900–01. On 2 8th month [October] 1679, Thomas Wilson stated he was aged about 45 years (Linzee, *Parker–Ruggles*, 322).

⁴³ Edward F. Johnson, ed., *Woburn Records of Births, Deaths, and Marriages From 1640 to 1873*, 10 vols. (Woburn, Mass.: Andrews, Cutler and Co., 1890–1919), 2:67.

⁴⁴ Thomas W. Baldwin, comp., *Vital Records of Cambridge, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850*, 2 vols. (Boston: Wright & Potter, 1914–15), 2:428.

⁴⁵ Frederick Clifton Pierce, *Fiske and Fisk Family* (Chicago: the author, 1896), 58; Middlesex County Probate, 12A:429–32.

⁴⁶ G. Andrews Moriarty, "Genealogical Research in England: The Fiske Family," *Register* 86 (1932):406–35; 87 (1933):40–45, 141–46, 217–24, 367–74; 88 (1934):142–46, 265–73, at 269–70.

⁴⁷ *Vital Records of Ipswich* [note 37], 2:649.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, 1:294.

⁴⁹ John B. Threlfall, "The English Home of Henry Pinder of Ipswich," *The American Genealogist* 52 (1976):175; Holman, *Ancestry of Charles Stinson Pillsbury* [note 16], 2:222–23.

⁵⁰ *Vital Records of Ipswich* [note 37], 2:488.

aged about 35. He was bp. at Margate, Kent, 14 March 1601[/2], son of Mark and Mary (____) (Fantinge) Bachelor.^[51] Henry and Martha (Wilson) Bachelor immigrated to New England later in 1637 and settled at Ipswich where he d. 2 Feb. 1678/9. They had no children, and their property was distributed to the children of Henry's brothers John¹ and Joseph¹ Bachelor.^[52]

- ix. MARY¹ WILSON, bp. 15 Jan. 1603/4; d. Ipswich 1 Dec. 1685; m. St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, 24 June 1633 THOMAS¹ TREADWELL, perhaps the Thomas bp. Epwell, Oxfordshire, 4 Dec. 1603, son of Thomas and Winifred (____) Treadwell. Thomas and Mary (Wilson) Treadwell immigrated to New England on the *Hopewell* in 1635 and settled at Ipswich where he d. 8 June 1671.^[53] Thomas left a will dated 1 June 1671, proved 26 Sept. 1671, mentioning sons Thomas and Nathaniel; wife (unnamed) to be executrix; daughters Mary, Esther, and Martha; "loving friends" Theophilus Wilson and John Layton to be overseers.^[54] Mary (Wilson) Treadwell left a will dated 28 Oct. 1682, proved 20 April 1686.^[55]

Children of Thomas and Mary (Wilson) Treadwell, all but the first child born at Ipswich:^[56]

1. *Thomas Treadwell*, bp. St. Giles Cripplegate, London, 15 July 1634,^[57] d. after 8 Jan. 1712, m. Ipswich 16 March 1664/5 *Sarah Titcomb*, b. Newbury, Mass., 22 June 1640, d. after 8 March 1708/9, daughter of William¹ and Joanna (Bartlett) Titcomb.^[58]
2. *Mary Treadwell*, b. Ipswich 29 Sept. 1636, d. after 20 June 1695 (date of Samuel Taylor's will), m. Ipswich 1659 *John Gaines*,^[59] b. ca. 1632, d.

⁵¹ Parish registers of Margate, Kent, 1559–1766 [FHL 1,886,154 Item 7] (baptism); Cowper and Willis, *Canterbury Marriage Licences* [note 7], 1:19 (marriage license of parents). The other children of Mark and Mary (____) (Fantinge) Bachelor baptized at Margate were: *Mark Bachelor*, 7 October 1599; *Joseph Bachelor*, 7 October 1604; and *Mary Bachelor*, 1 March 1606[/7]. The sons Henry and Joseph emigrated to New England with their younger brother John Bachelor, born about 1610 (Cowper and Willis, *Canterbury Marriage Licences* [note 7], 2:74; *Quarterly Courts of Essex County* [note 33], 2:107; 5:291). The parentage of these three brothers (without baptisms) is given as "probable" in Alicia Crane Williams, *Chase-Wigglesworth Genealogy* (Baltimore: Gateway Press, 1990), 71. See also Frederick Clifton Pierce, *Batchelder-Batcheller Genealogy* (Chicago: the author, 1898), 343–44, which shows that Joseph¹ Bachelor had a son named Mark.

⁵² Dow, *Probate Records of Essex County* [note 12], 3:294–97.

⁵³ Dean Crawford Smith, *The Ancestry of Eva Belle Kempton, 1878–1908, Part II: The Ancestry of Amanda Spiller, 1823–1873*, Melinde Lutz Sanborn, ed. (Boston: NEHGS, 2008), 304, 306, 308–14. The 1633 marriage record calls the groom Thomas *Thredwell*.

⁵⁴ As mentioned in the text above, the will says "my Wif is not to bring in my sister Bachellor to molest the familye." The inventory of Henry Bachelor's estate mentions the widow as "distempered" (Smith and Sanborn, *Ancestry of Amanda Spiller* [note 53], 309–10).

⁵⁵ Essex County Probate, File #28102. According to the index to Essex County probate, this will was not recorded in a will book. Since it is quite difficult to access Essex County probate files, this will has not been sought. Presumably its contents are not essential to this article.

⁵⁶ Smith and Sanborn, *Ancestry of Amanda Spiller* [note 53], 314–16.

⁵⁷ Parish registers of St. Giles Cripplegate, London [FHL 0,380,199].

⁵⁸ Smith and Sanborn, *Ancestry of Amanda Spiller* [note 53], 285, 293, 314, 317–19.

⁵⁹ *Vital Records of Ipswich* [note 37], 2:433.

between 14 Sept. 1688 (will) and 24 Sept. 1688 (probate), son of Henry¹ and Jane () Gaines.^[60]

3. *Nathaniel Treadwell*, b. Ipswich 13 March 1637/8, d. Ipswich 11 Jan. 1726/7, m. (1) Ipswich 19 June 1661 *Abigail Wells*, d. 16 June 1677, daughter of Thomas¹ and Abigail (Warner) Wells.^[61] Nathaniel m. (2) Ipswich 25 March 1677/8 *Rebecca Titcomb*, b. Newbury 1 April 1656, d. after 14 July 1715, daughter of William¹ and Elizabeth (Stevens) Titcomb.^[62]
4. *Esther Treadwell*, b. Ipswich 21 March 1640/1, d. Ipswich 4 Jan. 1730/[1] age 90, m. Ipswich 8 Oct. 1666 *Daniel Hovey*, b. ca. 1643, d. Ipswich 29 May 1695, son of Daniel¹ and Abigail (Andrews) Hovey.^[63]
5. *Martha Treadwell*, b. Ipswich 16 March 1642/3, d. Ipswich 3 March 1738 age 95, m. Ipswich 19 Feb. 1664/5 *Robert Cross*, b. ca. 1641, d. by 29 June 1713, son of Robert¹ and Anna (Jordan) Cross.^[64]
- x. THOMAS WILSON, bp. 18 May 1606; bur. Canterbury 16 May 1608.^[65]
- xi. HESTER WILSON, bp. 10 June 1610; m. by license dated 2 May 1627, HENRY RAWORTH, apothecary, b. ca. 1604.^[66]

The Identity of Theophilus Wilson's Wife Elizabeth

There are clues to the identity of Theophilus Wilson's wife Elizabeth, but they are inconclusive.^[67] The key document is the will of Jane Kenning of Ipswich, dated 14 12th month 1653 [14 February 1653/4], proved 28 March 1654.^[68] In her will Jane appointed 'my two sisters Elizabeth Wilson and Margery Knowlton to be my executrixes.' Jane made bequests as follows: "to John Knowlton I give twenty pounds; & to the rest of my sisters children ten pounds a peece Elisabeth

⁶⁰ Homer Worthington Brainard, "Henry Gaines of Lynn, Mass., and Some of His Descendants," *Register* 85 (1931):30–56 at 30–32.

⁶¹ Sybil Noyes, Charles Thornton Libby, and Walter Goodwin Davis, *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* (Portland, Maine: Southworth-Anthoensen Press, 1928–1939; repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1972), 736.

⁶² Smith and Sanborn, *Ancestry of Amanda Spiller* [note 53], 285, 296, 315.

⁶³ *Ibid.*, 315–16; Robert Charles Anderson, George F. Sanborn Jr., and Melinde Lutz Sanborn, *The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England, 1634–1635: Volume I: A–B* (Boston: NEHGS, 1999), 54.

⁶⁴ Smith and Sanborn, *Ancestry of Amanda Spiller* [note 53], 316; Robert Charles Anderson, George F. Sanborn Jr., and Melinde Lutz Sanborn, *The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England, 1634–1635: Volume II: C–F* (Boston: NEHGS, 2001), 243.

⁶⁵ Cowper, *The Register Booke of St. George the Martyr* [note 2], 179.

⁶⁶ Henry Raworth of St Alphage, Cant[erbury], apothecary ba[chelor, age] 23 and upwards, at his own gov't, and Esther Wilson of St George's Cant maiden about 18 who, her father being dead, is now under the gov't of Christian Wilson s[same] p[lace] w[idow] who consents as is testified by Martin Alfrey of Cant, tailor. At Thanington May 2, 1627" (Cowper and Willis, *Canterbury Marriage Licences* [note 7], 2:815).

⁶⁷ These clues have already been considered in Jacobus, "Seaborn Wilson and Shoreborn Wilson" [note 16] *The American Genealogist* 35:17–18, and Smith and Sanborn, *Ancestry of Amanda Spiller* [note 53], 309.

⁶⁸ Dow, *Probate Records of Essex County* [note 12], 1:165–66.

Knowlton Elisabeth Wilson Seaborne Wilson, & Abraham Knowlton, And to my brother Wilsons sone Thomas, three pounds, & the rest for my mothers use during her life.” Mary Tredwell and Thomas Knowlton were witnesses.

Nothing is known about Jane Kenning beyond her will. A John Kenning of Ipswich was mentioned in 1641 court records,^[69] and he may have been her father or husband.

In the seventeenth century the terms “sister” and “brother” had wider use. Besides step-siblings, in-laws, and members of the same church, people who were merely connections might be referred to as “sister” or “brother.” For example, the 1667 will of Susanna Halstead of Watertown, Massachusetts, named “my sister Grace Berstow wife of Mighael Berstow with [w]home I now live.” However, Grace was Michael Barstow’s *third* wife — while Susanna was a sister of his *first* wife.^[70]

In light of this extreme example, until further discoveries are made regarding Jane Kenning, her mother (who might have been her mother-in-law or her stepmother), Elizabeth (____) Wilson, and/or Margery (____) Knowlton, any consideration of potential relationships would be mere speculation.

It is not even clear that Elizabeth and Margery were related to Jane the same way. However, the will of John Knowlton, dated 29 9th month [November] 1653, mentioned “brother Wilson” and “brother Thomas Knowlton” — as did the will of John’s widow, Margery Knowlton, dated 20 February 1653/4.^[71]

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⁶⁹ *Quarterly Courts of Essex County* [note 33], 1:38.

⁷⁰ Robert Charles Anderson, “The Wives of Michael Barstow and Richard Carver of Watertown, Massachusetts . . .,” *Register* 146 (1992):230–34 at 230–31. [Editorial Note: Another example may be found in the unrecorded New York will of Joseph² Farrer (*Jacob*¹), dated 15 June 1702, mentioning his mother “Anne Siers of Lancaster in New England” and his sister Mary Houghton, and making his uncle Samuel Dean of Jamaica, Long Island, executor (New York County Wills #298; *Abstracts of Wills on File in the Surrogate’s Office, City of New York*, 17 vols., Collections of The New-York Historical Society, vols. 25–41 [1892–1908], 11:11–12). Samuel Dean was the uncle of Joseph’s older half-brother, but no known relation to Joseph himself (Lillian K. P. Farrar, “The English Ancestry of Jacob¹ Farrer of Lancaster, Mass.,” *Register* 95 [1941]:3–13 at 8n, 10–11; “Notes,” *Register* 107 [1953]:232–33 at 232)].

⁷¹ Dow, *Probate Records of Essex County* [note 12], 1:163–64.

WAS ELIZABETH² KILBOURNE THE FIRST WIFE OF HUGH¹ GUNNISON OF BOSTON AND KITTERY?

Ernest H. Helliwell III

Since 1856, when Payne Kenyon Kilbourne published his revised account of the Thomas¹ Kilbourne family, there has been speculation concerning a bequest in the will of Frances, widow of Thomas¹ Kilbourne.^[1] This article will suggest an explanation of this bequest, which will result in a new identity for the first wife of Hugh¹ Gunnison.

The problematic bequest is in the 13 November 1650 will of Frances Kilbourne of Wethersfield, Connecticut, made to her “grandchild Elizabeth Geneson.” While some accounts of this family have made no attempt to explain the reference,^[2] others have suggested that it refers to Elizabeth² Jennison, born Watertown 12 April 1637, daughter of Robert¹ and Elizabeth (Kilbourne?) Jennison of Watertown.^[3]

The form of this will indicates that it was nuncupative, that is, dictated to a scribe and attested to by witnesses. It bears no testator’s signature or mark. Frances Kilbourne can be assumed to have been very ill at the time, and not considered likely to survive long, an assumption borne out by an inventory of her estate being completed just three weeks after the date of her will. Because this will was a transcript of an oral declaration, the above interpretation of the name “Elizabeth Geneson” necessarily represents a conclusion as to what the scribe might have been attempting to convey from what he had heard. And it is possible that when the testatrix referred to her grandchild, the surname she spoke may have been one unfamiliar to the scribe, and even to most of the witnesses.^[4]

¹ Payne Kenyon Kilbourne, *The History and Antiquities of the Name and Family of Kilbourn (in Its Varied Orthography)*, (New Haven, Conn.: Durrie & Peck, 1856), 41–42. The will is found transcribed in full in this work. The author relied for the transcription of this will on Judge Nathaniel Goodwin of Hartford, whose reading of “Elizabeth Spencer” for “Elizabeth Geneson” was corrected by Mary Walton Ferris (see note 3). Charles William Manwaring, *A Digest of the Early Connecticut Probate Records, Hartford District*, 3 vols. (Hartford, Conn.: R. S. Peck & Co., 1904–06; repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1995), 1:133, also read the name as “Spencer.”

² Donald Lines Jacobus and Edgar Francis Waterman, *Hale, House and Related Families* (Hartford, Conn.: Connecticut Historical Society, 1952), 653.

³ The interpretation of “Geneson” as “Jennison” seems to have begun with Henry R. Stiles, *The History of Ancient Wethersfield, Connecticut*, 2 vols. (New York: Grafton Press, 1904; repr. Somersworth, N.H.: New England History Press, 1987), 2:467. It was continued by Mary Walton Ferris, *Dawes-Gates Ancestral Lines*, 2 vols. (Milwaukee, Wis.: privately printed, 1931–43), 1:369, 746 (page 746 contains additions and corrections to the Kilbourne sketch in volume 2 — which was published before volume 1). On both pages the author gives “Geneson” or “Generson” as the name in the will.

⁴ Gunnison was a very rare surname in New England in 1650, confined at that time to one family in Boston. It would not, therefore, be very likely to be a name familiar to people outside the Boston area.

Whether or not the name was known to him, the scribe still had to guess how the name might be spelled. Had he heard the testator pronounce a word that sounded as though it began with a 'J' sound, we would expect him to have chosen 'J' as the initial letter of the name. However, several examiners of the manuscript have attested that the initial letter is a 'G.' Therefore, it seems more likely that the scribe heard a word beginning with a hard 'G' sound. With this understanding, the surname GUNNISON is probably a closer representation of "Geneson" than is "Jennison."

There is an eight-page sketch of Hugh¹ Gunnison in *The Great Migration* series, to which the reader is directed for supporting details on what follows.^[5] Hugh arrived in Boston in 1635, near the time the Kilbourne family arrived in New England.^[6] He married his first wife Elizabeth by 1637. With this first wife, Hugh had three children, the second of whom was named Elizabeth, born at Boston 25 [sic] April 1640, and baptized there 19 April 1640. If this first wife was Elizabeth² Kilbourne, her daughter, Elizabeth² Gunnison, would have been the "grandchild Elizabeth Geneson" referred to in Frances Kilbourne's 1650 will. Elizabeth² Gunnison would have been about 10 years old then and living with her family in Boston, her mother having died there 25 January 1645/6.

There is reason to believe that Elizabeth² Kilbourne, daughter of Thomas¹ and Frances (Moody) Kilbourne,^[7] baptized at Wood Ditton, Cambridgeshire, 12 May 1614, came to New England in 1634. Enrolled on the *Elizabeth* at Ipswich, Suffolk, 30 April 1634, as passengers to New England, were a Thomas² Kilbourne, age 24, generally assumed to be the son of Thomas¹ and Frances, and an Elizabeth Kilbourne, age 20, identified in the passenger list as his wife.^[8] However, the ages of this Thomas and Elizabeth agree well with the expected ages at this date of the brother and sister baptized at Wood Ditton. Could this passenger list have erred in stating the relationship of Thomas and Elizabeth?

The ship *Elizabeth* left Ipswich 30 April 1634,^[9] and had arrived well before 3 September 1634, when three of its passengers, John Bernard, Samuel Smith, and Martin Underwood, took the oath of freeman.^[10] Assuming that Elizabeth²

⁵ Robert Charles Anderson, *The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England, 1634–1635, Volume III, G–H* (Boston: NEHGS, 2003), 173–80.

⁶ Hugh Gunnison was by tradition considered to be Swedish (perhaps Gunnarson, originally), and may have come to New England by way of Holland. When he arrived, he was a servant to Richard Bellingham (Sybil Noyes, Charles Thornton Libby, and Walter Goodwin Davis, *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* [Portland, Maine: Southworth-Anthoensen Press, 1928–39; repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1972], 292).

⁷ See the sketch of Thomas Kilbourn[e] in Robert Charles Anderson, *The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England, 1634–1635, Volume IV, I–L* (Boston: NEHGS, 2005), 148–51.

⁸ John Camden Hotten, *The Original Lists of Persons of Quality . . .* (London: Chatto & Windus, 1874; repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1974), 282; [Samuel G. Drake], "The Founders of New England," *Register* 14 (1860):287–346 at 329–30.

⁹ Peter Wilson Coldham, *The Complete Book of Emigrants, 1607–1660* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1987), 114–15, 120, 124.

¹⁰ Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, ed., *Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England*, 5 vols. in 6 (Boston: William White, 1853–54), 1:369. For John Bernard or

Kilbourne came on this ship with her brother, arriving in New England about a year before their parents,^[11] perhaps her brother Thomas decided to return to England and had died there, or had died shortly after arriving. No further record of him has been found in New England. Elizabeth, on the other hand, may have found her reason to stay when she met Hugh Gunnison in Boston.

Whether Elizabeth² Kilbourne came on the *Elizabeth* or on another ship, she is still most likely to have been the daughter of Frances Kilbourne, who had a “grandchild Elizabeth Geneson.” The acceptance of this interpretation of Frances Kilbourne’s bequest also has the advantage of avoiding having to contend with the age disparity of six years between Elizabeth² Kilbourne, born about 1614, and Robert Jennison’s first wife Elizabeth, born about 1608.^[12]

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Barnard, see Robert Charles Anderson, George F. Sanborn Jr., and Melinde Lutz Sanborn, *The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England, 1634–1635, Volume I, A–B* (Boston: NEHGS, 1999), 161–66.

¹¹ Thomas¹ Kilbourne, his wife Frances, and five of their children were enrolled at London for passage to New England on the *Increase* 15 April 1635. They were likely in Wethersfield shortly after arrival, their daughter Margaret marrying Richard Law there about 1636 (Anderson, *Great Migration, Volume IV, I–L* [note 7], 148–51).

¹² Ferris, *Dawes-Gates* [note 3], 1:369. Mrs. Ferris’s argument for identifying Elizabeth² Kilbourne as the first wife of Robert¹ Jennison depends upon doubting the accuracy of the age at death given for Robert Jennison’s wife Elizabeth, who was buried 10 October 1638, aged 30 years (*Watertown Records*, 8 vols. [Watertown, Mass.: Press of Fred G. Barker, 1894–1939], 1:3:6).

REVISITING THE FAMILY OF GERSHOM² FLAGG OF WOBURN, MASSACHUSETTS

Jon Wardlow

In 1855, Dr. Henry Bond dealt with the family of Gershom² Flagg of Woburn, Massachusetts in his landmark work, *Genealogies of the Families and Descendants of the Early Settlers of Watertown, Massachusetts*.^[1] While later writers have added information on this family,^[2] they have largely accepted Dr. Bond's original work without question. But recent discoveries have made it clear that Dr. Bond did not thoroughly review the Flagg family's probate records:

- Dr. Bond supposed Eleazar⁴ Flagg of Woburn and Hollis, New Hampshire, to be an unrecorded son of Eleazar³ Flagg.^[3] But Eleazar³'s probate records suggest otherwise. The 1726 agreement to settle Eleazar³'s estate involved only "M^{rs} Esther Flegg Relick Widow of Eleazer Flegg," and "her Son in Law Jonathan Poole, yeoman and Esther Poole, his Now married wife."^[4] Eleazar⁴ Flagg of Hollis was living in 1726, and surely would have been a party to this agreement had he really been Eleazar³'s son.
- Dr. Bond assumed that the Elizabeth Flagg who married Job Brooks of Concord, Massachusetts, in 1721^[5] was Ebenezer³ Flagg's daughter Elizabeth.^[6] But Ebenezer's will makes no mention of an Elizabeth Brooks; on the contrary, it names "my Daughter Elizabeth Whittmore."^[7]

¹ Henry Bond, *Genealogies of the Families and Descendants of the Early Settlers of Watertown, Massachusetts*, 2 vols. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1855), 1:220–21; 2:762–64. The revised edition of 1860 contains the same information.

² Later treatments of this family have included Samuel Sewall, *The History of Woburn, Middlesex County, Mass.* (Boston: Wiggin and Lunt, 1868), 611–12; James W. North, *The History of Augusta [Maine]* (Augusta, Maine: Clapp and North, 1870), 852–69; Norman Gershom Flagg and Lucius C. S. Flagg, *Family Records of the Descendants of Gershom Flagg (Born 1730) of Lancaster, Massachusetts* (Quincy, Ill.: the authors, 1907); William Richard Cutter, *Historic Homes and Places and Genealogical and Personal Memoirs Relating to the Families of Middlesex County, Massachusetts*, 4 vols. (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1908), 2:836–41; Ernest Flagg, *Genealogical Notes on the Founding of New England: My Ancestors Part in that Undertaking* (Hartford, Conn.: Case, Lockwood & Brainard, 1926), 142, 150, 166.

³ Bond, *Watertown* [note 1], 2:763, #28.

⁴ Middlesex County Probate, file 7749 (Eleazar Flagg, 1726) [FHL 0,397,058].

⁵ Edward F. Johnson, ed., *Woburn Records of Births, Deaths, Marriages, from 1640 to 1873*, 10 vols. (Woburn, Mass.: Andrews, Cutler & Co., 1890–1919), 3:33, 97. Since Johnson imperfectly modernized Old Style years, dates in January, February, and March have been checked against Woburn's original vital records [FHL 0,859,998, item 2].

⁶ Bond, *Watertown* [note 1], 2:763, #37.

⁷ Middlesex County Probate, file 7747 (Ebenezer Flagg, 1746) [FHL 0,397,058].

- The will of Gershom³ Flagg^[8] names four children who do not appear in Dr. Bond's list of Gershom's children.^[9]

In light of these discrepancies, this article reexamines the first three generations of this family. It offers some corrections and new evidence, as well as the likely connection to the Flagg family of Hartford, Connecticut.

1. GERSHOM² FLAGG, eldest known child of Thomas¹ and Mary (____) Flagg, was born at Watertown, Massachusetts, 16 April 1641.^[10] He was killed 6 July 1690, in a battle with Indians at Wheelwright Pond in present-day Lee, New Hampshire.^[11] He married at Woburn, Massachusetts, 15 April 1668, **HANNAH LEFFINGWELL**,^[12] born at Woburn 6 January 1645[/6], died there 29 March 1724, daughter of Michael and Isabel (____) Leffingwell.^[13] Hannah married second at Woburn 10 December 1696, as his second wife, Israel Walker,^[14] who died there 20 April 1719.^[15]

Gershom may have moved to Woburn by 1669, since his oldest child's birth was recorded there. He first appears on Woburn's tax lists in 1671.^[16] He was one of six Woburn men who were made freemen on 27 May 1674.^[17]

"Hannah fflegg the Relict widow of Gershom fflegg late of Woburn deceased, and my son Gershom fflegg of said Woburn" were granted administration "on y^e Estate of y^e Leiut. Gershom fflegg" on 26 January 1690/1.^[18]

⁸ Middlesex County Probate, file 7756 (Garshom Flagg, 1755 [sic]) [FHL 0,397,058].

⁹ Bond, *Watertown* [note 1], 2:763, #2.

¹⁰ *Watertown Records*, 8 vols. (Watertown, Mass.: Fred G. Barker, 1894–1939), 1:3:8.

¹¹ Cotton Mather, *Magnalia Christi Americana: or, The Ecclesiastical History of New-England*, 7 vols. in 2 (Hartford, Conn.: Silas Andrus & Son, 1853), 2:7:607 (presumably unchanged from the original 1702 edition; documents the battle, referring to Gershom as "Lieutenant Flag"); Jeremy Belknap, *The History of New-Hampshire*, 2 vols. (Dover, N.H.: S. C. Stevens and Ela & Wadleigh, 1831), 1:134 (clarifies the location of Wheelwright Pond). See also Cutter, *Historic Homes* [note 2], 2:837, and Johnson, *Woburn Records* [note 5], 2:68.

¹² Johnson, *Woburn Records* [note 5], 3:96, 164.

¹³ *Ibid.*, 1:150 (birth, does not name mother); 2:201 (death). The 1638 birth record of Hannah's sister Naomi confirms that the wife of Michael "Lappinwall" was named Isabel (*Vital Records of Cambridge, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850*, 2 vols. [Boston: NEHGS, 1911–15], 1:424).

¹⁴ Johnson, *Woburn Records* [note 5], 3:97, 291; Arthur G. Loring and William R. Cutter, "Samuel Walker, of Woburn, Mass. and Some of His Descendants," *Register* 57 (1903):350–56 at 353.

¹⁵ Johnson, *Woburn Records* [note 5], 2:201.

¹⁶ Woburn, Massachusetts, Town Records, 1:39 [FHL 0,893,363].

¹⁷ Original freemen's certificate from Massachusetts Bay General Court, dated 27 May 1674, in Middlesex Folio Collection, folio 70, group 1 [FHL 0,901,002]. This document says the six men were "all of Wooburne," but the published colony records mistakenly show three of these men (Joseph Wright, Gershom Flagg, and Samuel Walker) as being from Medford (Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, ed., *Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England*, 5 vols. in 6 [Boston: William White, 1853–54], 5:536.)

¹⁸ Middlesex County Probate, file 7752 (Gershom Flagg, 1690) [FHL 0,397,058].

The will of Israel Walker, dated 30 January 1718/9 and proved 25 May 1719, names wife Hannah and several of Israel's children and grandchildren, but says nothing of Hannah's children.^[19] No probate has been found for Hannah.

Children of Gershom² and Hannah (Leffingwell) Flagg, all born at Woburn:^[20]

2. i. GERSHOM³ FLAGG, b. 10 March 1669 [1668/9]; m. HANNAH ____.
3. ii. ELEAZAR FLAGG, b. 1 Aug. 1670; m. ESTHER GREEN.
4. iii. JOHN FLAGG, b. 25 May 1673; m. (1) ABIEL/ABIAH ____; m. (2) MARY BELCHER.
5. iv. HANNAH FLAGG, b. 12 March 1675 [1674/5]; m. HENRY GREEN.
- v. THOMAS FLAGG, b. 22 June 1677; d. the next day.^[21]
6. vi. EBENEZER FLAGG, b. 21 Dec. 1678; m. ELIZABETH CARTER.
7. vii. ABIGAIL FLAGG, b. 8 Jan. 1680[1?]; m. (1) DAVID CUTLER; (2) HENRY CANER.
- viii. MARY FLAGG, b. 2 Feb. 1682[3].
8. ix. THOMAS FLAGG, b. 19 April 1685; m. (1) ESTHER MIDDLETON; m. (2) HANNAH BELKNAP.
- x. BENONI FLAGG, b. 19 Aug. 1687; d. the same day.^[22]

2. GERSHOM³ FLAGG (*Gershom², Thomas¹*) was born at Woburn, Massachusetts, 10 March 1669 [1668/9]. He died there 24 August 1755.^[23] He married by 1694 **HANNAH** _____,^[24] born probably about 1670, died at Woburn 4 January 1741 [1740/1].^[25]

Gershom's will was dated 19 October 1754 and proved 13 June 1757:^[26]

I Gershom Flegg of Woburn . . . Tanner . . . to my Son Zacheriah Flegg . . . To my son Eleazer Flegg . . . To my Son Samuel Flegg . . . To my Daughter Hannah Wesson . . . To my Daughter Elisabeth Brooks . . . To my Daughter Abigail Pearce . . . to my Grandson Gershom Flegg Son, of my Son Gershom Flegg Deceased . . . to My Grandson Josiah Flegg Son of my Son Gershom . . . to Martha lane my Grand Daughter Daughter of my Son Gershom . . . To my Grandaughter Hannah Belknap Daughter of my Son Gershom . . . to my Grandaughter Abigail Flegg Daughter of my Son Gershom . . . to my Grandson Benjamin Flegg Son of my Son Gershom . . . whome I Do hereby Constitute make and Ordain Sole Executor.

¹⁹ Middlesex County Probate, file 23571 (Israel Walker, 1719) [FHL 0,432,071].

²⁰ Johnson, *Woburn Records* [note 5], 1:92.

²¹ *Ibid.*, 2:68.

²² *Ibid.*, 2:68.

²³ *Ibid.*, 2:69.

²⁴ Hannah was named as the mother of all Gershom's recorded children (Johnson, *Woburn Records* [note 5], 1:92). Hannah's identity remains unknown — but there may be a clue in the names of her children. The names of Gershom and Hannah's first six children can all be traced to known close Flagg family members, except for second daughter Elizabeth and second son Zachariah. Were Hannah's parents named Zachariah and Elizabeth?

²⁵ Johnson, *Woburn Records* [note 5], 2:69.

²⁶ Gershom³ Flagg's probate file [note 8].

Known children of Gershom³ and Hannah (_____) Flagg, order of last four uncertain:

- i. HANNAH⁴ FLAGG, b. probably at Woburn ca. 1694, as she d. 19 Nov. 1776 in her 83rd year;^[27] m. Woburn 2 Feb. 1715/6 STEPHEN WESSON of Reading, Mass.^[28]
- ii. ELIZABETH FLAGG, b. Woburn 22 May 1696;^[29] m. Woburn 26 Jan. 1721 [1720/1] JOB BROOKS of Concord, Mass.^[30]
- iii. GERSHOM FLAGG, b. Woburn 22 Nov. 1698;^[31] d. Woburn 11 July 1700.^[32]
- iv. ZACHARIAH FLAGG, b. Woburn 20 June 1700;^[33] m. (1) Woburn 2 Jan. 1733[4] MARY GARDNER of Charlestown, Mass.,^[34] m. (2) Middleton, Mass., 12 July 1753 MARY FULLER.^[35]
- v. GERSHOM FLAGG, b. Woburn 25 Jan. 1701[2];^[36] m. (1) by 1728^[37] MARTHA JOHNSON,^[38] who d. Woburn 5 Feb. 1737[8];^[39] m. (2) (int. Woburn 24 April 1741) BETTY TIDD of Lexington, Mass.^[40]

²⁷ Hannah's gravestone, from *Vital Records of Lincoln, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston: NEHGS, 1908), 176.

²⁸ Johnson, *Woburn Records* [note 5], 3:97, 295; *Vital Records of Reading, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* [Boston: Wright & Potter, 1912], 338, 473.

Ann Lainhart showed Stephen Wesson marrying Hannah Flagg in 1716, and the same Stephen then marrying Elizabeth Parker in 1721 (Ann S. Lainhart, "The Descendants of Abraham Bryant of Reading," *Register* 137 [1983]:235–59, 317–39, at 238). This suggests that Hannah had died by 1721, and is at odds with Gershom³ Flagg's 1754 will and Hannah's 1776 gravestone. But the Stephen Wesson who married Hannah Flagg and the Stephen Wesson who married Elizabeth Parker were two different men. Birth records show Stephen and Hannah Wesson having children from 1716 to 1743, and Stephen and Elizabeth Wesson having children from 1722 to 1732 (*Vital Records of Reading*, 245–47; *Concord, Massachusetts, Births, Marriages, and Deaths 1635–1850* [Boston: Beacon Press, 1895], 118, 136, 157). Both couples had children baptized at the Congregational Church in what is now Wakefield, Massachusetts, where Hannah's husband was styled "Stephen, Jr.," and Elizabeth's husband was styled "Stephen 3d" (*Vital Records of Wakefield, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* [Boston: Wright & Potter, 1912], 130–31).

²⁹ Johnson, *Woburn Records* [note 5], 1:92.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, 3:33, 97.

³¹ *Ibid.*, 1:92.

³² *Ibid.*, 2:68.

³³ *Ibid.*, 1:92.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, 3:97, 108; Roger D. Joslyn, ed., *Vital Records of Charlestown, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850*, 2 vols. (Boston: NEHGS, 1984–95), 1:459 (marriage intentions dated 31 July 1733, ruling out a 1732/3 marriage).

³⁵ *Vital Records of Middleton, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849* (Topsfield, Mass.: Topsfield Historical Society, 1904), 80, 83; Johnson, *Woburn Records* [note 5], 10:63, 67 (marriage intentions).

³⁶ Johnson, *Woburn Records* [note 5], 1:92.

³⁷ The first recorded child of Gershom and Martha Flagg was born 11 March 1728, probably 1727/8 (*ibid.*, 1:93).

³⁸ Edward Johnson claimed in 1905 that Gershom⁴ Flagg's wife Martha was Martha *Johnson*, but he offered no evidence (Edward F. Johnson, "Captain Edward Johnson, of Woburn, Mass., and Some of his Descendants," *Register* 59 [1905]:79–86, 143–53, 275–82, at 85). The 4 December 1739 will of Josiah Johnson of Woburn gave £100 to "my Grand Children Namely the Children of my Daughter Martha Flegg Dec^d" (Middlesex County Probate, file 12712 [Josiah Johnson, 1739] [FHL 0,416,778]). Gershom Flagg gave bond 14 January 1739[40] as guardian of his children "so

- vi. ELEAZAR FLAGG, b. ca. 1704, probably at Woburn, as he d. 14 Aug. 1757 “in his 54th y.”;^[41] m. Medford, Mass., 2 June 1725 HANNAH KNIGHT of Woburn.^[42]
- vii. SAMUEL FLAGG, named after Eleazar in his father’s 1754 will, b. probably at Woburn. He was probably the Samuel Flagg of Boston who moved to Connecticut by 1730, and founded the Flagg family of Hartford.^[43] That Samuel was b. ca. 1705 as he d. “April 30th, 1757 in the 53d year of his Age,”^[44] having m. at Wethersfield, Conn., 24 Dec. 1730 SARAH BUNCE.^[45]
- viii. BENJAMIN FLAGG, b. probably at Woburn; d. Woburn 7 April 1725 “by a shot of a gun.”^[46]
- ix. ABIGAIL FLAGG, b. probably at Woburn ca. 1711, as she d. Charlemont, Mass., shortly before 13 April 1794, age 83; m. by 1733 SAMUEL PEIRCE of Woburn.^[47]
- x. JOSEPH FLAGG, b. probably at Woburn; d. Woburn 19 Sept. 1724.^[48]

far as relates to a Legacy coming to them by the last will of Josiah Johnson” (Middlesex County Probate, file 7754 [Benjamin Fleg & al, 1739] [FHL 0,397,058]).

³⁹ Johnson, *Woburn Records* [note 5], 2:69.

⁴⁰ Ibid., 10:63, 169.

⁴¹ Gravestone in the Congregational Church Cemetery, Hollis, New Hampshire (Mrs. Charles M. Duren and Mrs. Harry D. Archambault, “Inscriptions from Hollis, New Hampshire Cemeteries,” typescript at the New Hampshire Historical Society [FHL 0,015,562, item 2], 14).

“Eleazar Flagg of Woburn” bought 100 acres in Dunstable, Massachusetts, 19 September 1732 (Middlesex County Deeds, 44:288–89). (This land was evidently in the part of Dunstable that was given to New Hampshire in 1740 and became the town of Hollis in 1746.) Eleazar had moved his family to Dunstable (Hollis) by 16 April 1735, when his daughter Abigail was born there (Samuel T. Worcester, *History of the Town of Hollis, New Hampshire* [Boston: A. Williams & Co., 1879], 375). Worcester incorrectly claimed that Eleazar came from Concord, Massachusetts, rather than from Woburn (ibid., 32).

⁴² *Vital Records of Medford, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston: NEHGS, 1907), 219, 253; repeated in Johnson, *Woburn Records* [note 5], 3:97, 158. Medford mis-recorded Eleazar as “Ebenezer.” Woburn’s records show that *Eleazar* and Hannah Flagg began having children the following year (ibid., 1:93).

⁴³ A Samuel Flagg was admitted to Rev. Samuel Checkley’s New South Church in Boston 7 May 1727 (transcript of New South Church records 1719–1812, 64 [FHL 0,837,129, item 2]). That Samuel was admitted to the First Church in Hartford 1 March 1740/1 “by letter from Mr. Checkley’s church, Boston” (*Historical Catalogue of the First Church in Hartford 1633–1885* [Hartford, Conn.: The Church, 1885], 49). This was first documented by Henry R. Stiles, *The History of Ancient Wethersfield, Connecticut*, 2 vols. (New York: Grafton Press, 1904), 2:322, but with an incorrect Boston admission date.

Note that Samuel⁴ Flagg had family connections in Boston in the 1720s, as his uncles John³ and Thomas³ Flagg were both living there.

⁴⁴ This excerpt from Samuel Flagg’s gravestone is from William Hosley and Shepherd M. Holcombe, Sr., *By Their Markers Ye Shall Know Them: A Chronicle of the History and Restorations of Hartford’s Ancient Burying Ground* (Hartford, Conn.: Ancient Burying Ground Assn., 1994), 132, #461.

⁴⁵ R. R. Hinman, “Records of Wethersfield, Connecticut,” *Register* 15 (1861):241–46 et seq., at 17 (1863):264.

⁴⁶ Johnson, *Woburn Records* [note 5], 2:68.

⁴⁷ Jon Wardlow, “Genealogy of Samuel Peirce, First Settler of Zoar, Massachusetts,” *Register* 161 (2007):127–37, 200–08, at 129.

⁴⁸ Johnson, *Woburn Records* [note 5], 2:68.

3. ELEAZAR³ FLAGG (*Gershom², Thomas¹*) was born at Woburn, Massachusetts, 1 August 1670. He died at Woburn 12 July 1726,^[49] and was buried in Woburn's First Burial-Ground.^[50] He married at Woburn 17 January 1694/5, **ESTHER GREEN**,^[51] born at Malden, Massachusetts, 3 September 1674, daughter of Henry and Esther (Hasey) Green.^[52] Esther died at Woburn 18 September 1744,^[53] and was also buried in the First Burial-Ground.^[54]

Administration of "the Estate of Eleazar Flagg Esq^r late of Woburn . . . deced Intestate" was granted 26 December 1726 to Jonathan Poole of Woburn. The estate was settled by mutual agreement three days later (see note 4 and related text).

Only known child of Eleazar³ and Esther (Green) Flagg:

- i. ESTHER⁴ FLAGG, b. Woburn 17 Oct. 1695,^[55] m. (int. Reading, Mass., 2 April 1714) JONATHAN POOLE of Reading.^[56]

4. JOHN³ FLAGG (*Gershom², Thomas¹*) was born at Woburn, Massachusetts, 25 May 1673. He died between 10 October 1729 (date of will) and 19 December 1732 (will proved), presumably at Boston. He first married by October 1699 **ABIEL** or **ABIAH** _____,^[57] perhaps Kornic.^[58] She died 3 September 1715, and was buried in the Granary Burial Ground in Boston.^[59] John married second at

⁴⁹ Ibid., 2:69.

⁵⁰ William R. Cutter and Edward F. Johnson, *Transcript of Epitaphs in Woburn First and Second Burial-Grounds* (Woburn, Mass.: Andrews, Cutler & Co., 1890), 23, #93.

⁵¹ Johnson, *Woburn Records* [note 5], 3:97, 116, which says 17 January 1694. The family record of Esther (Hasey) Green says 17 January 1695 (Deloraine P. Corey, "Hasey-Green," *Register* 54 [1900]:211-12). Even though Esther's family record includes some events that did not take place in Malden, it is abstracted throughout Malden's published vital records, under code "fam. 2" (Deloraine P. Corey, ed., *Births, Marriages and Deaths in the Town of Malden, Massachusetts, 1649-1850* [Cambridge, Mass.: University Press, 1903]).

⁵² Corey, *Malden* [note 51], 32 (from county court returns); family record of Esther (Hasey) Green [note 51].

⁵³ Johnson, *Woburn Records* [note 5], 2:69.

⁵⁴ Cutter and Johnson, *Transcript of Epitaphs* [note 50], 27-28, #123.

⁵⁵ Johnson, *Woburn Records* [note 5], 1:92.

⁵⁶ *Vital Records of Reading* [note 28], 338, 420; Johnson, *Woburn Records* [note 5], 10:63, 137. Ezra Stearns reported that the actual wedding was 16 April 1714 (Ezra S. Stearns, "The Descendants of Dea. Zachary Fitch of Reading," *Register* 55 [1901]:288-94, 400-07; 56 [1902]:41-47, at 292).

⁵⁷ The first child of "John & Abia Flagg" was born 20 October 1699 (*Ninth Report of the Record Commissioners, Containing Boston Births, Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths, 1630-1699* [Boston: Rockwell & Churchill, 1883], 247). John may not have yet been married on 2 June 1698; his deed of that date makes no mention of a wife. In contrast, his 3 January 1699/1700 deed was signed (by mark) by "Abiel fflagg his now married wife" (Middlesex County Deeds, 12:168, 415 [FHL 0,554,004]).

⁵⁸ North, *History of Augusta* [note 2], 856, claims, without citing evidence, that John's wife was "Abiah Kornic, who came from England."

⁵⁹ Robert J. Dunkle and Ann S. Lainhart, ed., *Inscriptions and Records of The Old Cemeteries of Boston* (Boston: NEHGS, 2000), 584.

Boston 7 June 1716, **MARY BELCHER**.^[60] Mary was probably “Mr. Flagg’s wife” who was buried at Boston on 20 September 1726.^[61]

John Flagg had moved from Woburn to Boston by 2 June 1698. His deed of that date gives his residence as “late of Woburn . . . now of Boston.”^[62]

The will of “John Flagg of Boston . . . Clogmaker,” written 10 October 1729 and proved 19 December 1732, made bequests to “my Son John Flagg [and] his Son my Grandson . . . my two Daughters Hannah & Abiel . . . my Son Ebenezer Flagg . . . my Son Gershom Flagg Sole Executor.”^[63] No probate has been found for either of John’s wives.

Children of John³ and Abiel/Abiah (____) Flagg:

- i. JOHN⁴ FLAGG, b. Boston 20 Oct. 1699;^[64] bp. Old South Church, Boston, 29 Oct. 1699;^[65] m. Boston 8 Nov. 1722 SARAH BARRETT.^[66]
- ii. HANNAH FLAGG, bp. Old South Church 6 April 1701;^[67] d. 12 Dec. 1702, bur. Granary Burial Ground, Boston.^[68]
- iii. ELEAZAR FLAGG, b. Boston 12 Feb. 1702[3];^[69] bp. Old South Church 21 Feb. 1702/3;^[70] m. Scituate, Mass. 11 or 13 March 1724[5] MARY BUCK of Scituate.^[71]
- iv. GERSHOM FLAGG, b. Boston 20 April 1705;^[72] bp. Old South Church 22 April 1705;^[73] m. (1) Boston 16 March 1730[1?] LYDIA CALLENDER;^[74] m. (2) Boston 4 Jan. 1736[/?] HANNAH PITSON.^[75]

⁶⁰ [Twenty-Eighth] *Report of the Record Commissioners, Containing the Boston Marriages from 1700 to 1751* (Boston: Municipal Printing Office, 1898), 63. Bartlett suggested that this Mary Belcher was either a daughter of Joseph Belcher or the widow of Gill Belcher (Joseph Gardner Bartlett, “The Belcher Families in New England,” *Register* 60 [1906]:125–36, 243–49, at 132–33).

⁶¹ S. F. Haven, “Diary of Jeremiah Bumstead of Boston, 1722–1727,” *Register* 15 (1861):193–204, 305–15, at 311; repeated in Robert J. Dunkle and Ann S. Lainhart, *Deaths in Boston 1700 to 1799*, 2 vols. (Boston: NEHGS, 1999), 1:336.

⁶² Middlesex County Deeds, 12:168 [FHL 0,554,004].

⁶³ Suffolk County Probate, 31:228, docket 6344 [FHL 0,584,139].

⁶⁴ *Boston Births, Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths, 1630–1699* [note 57], 247.

⁶⁵ Old South Church records, 1669–1875, 101 [FHL 0,856,694, item 2]. This church’s records are also in Robert J. Dunkle and Ann S. Lainhart, *The Records of the Churches of Boston*, CD-ROM (Boston: NEHGS, 2002).

⁶⁶ *Boston Marriages from 1700 to 1751* [note 60], 106. North, *History of Augusta* [note 2], 857, mistakenly calls her Mary Barrett.

⁶⁷ Old South Church records [note 65], 105.

⁶⁸ Dunkle and Lainhart, *Old Cemeteries of Boston* [note 59], 584.

⁶⁹ [Twenty-Fourth] *Report of the Record Commissioners, Containing Boston Births from A.D. 1700 to A.D. 1800* (Boston: Rockwell & Churchill, 1894), 18.

⁷⁰ Old South Church records [note 65], 111.

⁷¹ *Vital Records of Scituate, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850*, 2 vols. (Boston: NEHGS, 1909), 2:49, 121 (town record says 11 March, church record says 13 March); *Boston Marriages from 1700 to 1751* [note 60], 161 (marriage intentions dated 17 February 1724 which, from the context, is clearly 1724/5, ruling out a 1723/4 marriage).

⁷² *Boston Births from 1700 to 1800* [note 69], 39.

⁷³ Old South Church records [note 65], 118.

⁷⁴ *Boston Marriages from 1700 to 1751* [note 60], 154.

- v. EBENEZER FLAGG, b. Boston 9 March 1706/7;^[76] d. 27 Aug. 1708, bur. Granary Burial Ground, Boston.^[77]
- vi. HANNAH FLAGG, b. Boston 14 Oct. 1708;^[78] m. Boston 28 May 1727 JAMES COX.^[79]
- vii. EBENEZER FLAGG, b. Boston 27 Oct. 1710;^[80] m. Newport, R.I., 8 Feb. 1741 [1740/1?] MARY WARD.^[81]
- viii. THOMAS FLAGG, b. Boston 8 July 1712;^[82] bur. Granary Burial Ground, Boston, 20 Sept. 1713.^[83]
- ix. ABIEL FLAGG, b. by Sept. 1715;^[84] probably at Boston; m. Boston 13 Jan. 1739[/40?] DAVID LEWIS.^[85]

(to be continued)

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⁷⁵ Ibid., 196. Gershom's wife appears as *Elisabeth* in the marriage record, but as *Hannah* in the marriage intentions and in all their children's birth records (*Boston Births from 1700 to 1800* [note 69], 231, 238).

⁷⁶ *Boston Births from 1700 to 1800* [note 69], 46.

⁷⁷ Dunkle and Lainhart, *Old Cemeteries of Boston* [note 59], 584.

⁷⁸ *Boston Births from 1700 to 1800* [note 69], 59.

⁷⁹ *Boston Marriages from 1700 to 1751* [note 60], 137.

⁸⁰ *Boston Births from 1700 to 1800* [note 69], 72.

⁸¹ Transcription of the original Newport Vital Records [FHL 0,944,994], A:122 (month and year lost). The complete date is from North, *History of Augusta* [note 2], 862. North's date is consistent with Newport's damaged birth register of Ebenezer and Mary's children (Newport Vital Records, A:151); while the birth date of their first child has been lost, their second child was born in 1744.

⁸² *Boston Births from 1700 to 1800* [note 69], 82.

⁸³ Dunkle and Lainhart, *Deaths in Boston* [note 61], 1:334; Dunkle and Lainhart, *Old Cemeteries of Boston* [note 59], 584.

⁸⁴ This estimated birth date assumes Abiel was a child of John Flagg's first wife. No record has been found that gives Abiel's age.

⁸⁵ *Boston Marriages from 1700 to 1751* [note 60], 211.

ENGLISH ORIGINS OF JOHN LOVEJOY OF ANDOVER, MASSACHUSETTS

James R. Henderson*

In his 1930 *Lovejoy Genealogy*, Major Clarence Earle Lovejoy traced the descendants of John Lovejoy, an early settler of Andover, Massachusetts.^[1] Since its publication, this book has been the standard source on this Lovejoy family. Major Lovejoy devoted a chapter to the supposed English origins of John Lovejoy, identifying him as a son of Rowland Lovejoy, goldsmith of London, and giving Rowland's descent from Johannes Lovejoy who was married in 1487. However, as Major Lovejoy himself noted, "Only one link is missing, viz. proof that John of Andover was a son of Rowland Lovejoy of London."^[2] Despite this admission, most Lovejoy researchers since 1930 have accepted John Lovejoy of Andover as a son of Rowland Lovejoy of London without acknowledging the weakness of this crucial link. One reason for the ready acceptance of John Lovejoy of Andover as identical with John, son of Rowland Lovejoy of London, seems to be that they were both born about 1622. The baptismal date of Rowland's son John was 18 June 1622,^[3] while John Lovejoy of Andover, according to his testimony in court on five occasions, was born about 1622.^[4]

Major Lovejoy was not aware of John Lovejoy's arrival in Massachusetts. Although his name is on the 1638 passenger list of the *Confidence*, which had appeared in print in 1848, no one recognized it for over a century^[5] because of the unusual spelling of the name on the list. The relevant portion of the passenger list reads:

John Stephens 31 of Gowsham, Co. Oxon Husbandman
 William Stephens 21 ” “
 Eliza Stephens his wife
 Alice Stephens his mother
 John Lowgie 16 Servant
 Grace Lowgie Servant

* The author would like to thank his father, Robert F. Henderson, for his assistance.

¹Maj. Clarence Earle Lovejoy, *The Lovejoy Genealogy, with Biographies and History, 1460–1930* (New York: the author, 1930).

² Ibid., 18.

³ *Ibid.*, 23, gives no parishes for the baptisms of any of Rowland Lovejoy's children. *FamilySearch.org* does not provide them, and Rowland Lovejoy is not in Percival Boyd, "Pedigrees with Index of London Citizens, abt. 1600–1800."

⁴ *Records and Files of the Quarterly Courts of Essex County, Massachusetts*, 9 vols. (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1911–75), 2:438; 4:150, 338, 371; 8:83. All five records imply he was born about 1622. See also Melinde Lutz Sanborn, *Ages from Court Records, 1636 to 1700, Volume I: Essex, Middlesex, and Suffolk Counties, Massachusetts* [Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2003], 133.

⁵“Passengers for New England, 1638,” *Register* 2 (1848):108–10 at 109, reprinted in “The Founders of New England,” *Register* 14 (1860):334–36 at 335.

A 1931 article on the Stevens family of Andover repeated the Stevens family listing, including their Lowgie servants.^[6] The name of their town of origin is correctly shown in this later article to have been Caversham, Oxfordshire. In other versions of this passenger list, such as in *Planters of the Commonwealth*, the name appears as “Lougie.”^[7]

The first person to recognize that John “Lowgie” or “Lougie” was identical to John Lovejoy was Philip J. Greven, Jr., in his 1965 Harvard doctoral dissertation. He noted that “Since John Lovejoy, of Andover, in a deposition to the Quarterly Court made in September 1662, stated that he was ‘aged about forty years,’ thus being born about 1622, the identification of John “Lougie” on the Confidence with the Lovejoy of Andover is certain.”^[8] Unfortunately, when Greven later published his book based on his thesis, he omitted this conclusion regarding John Lovejoy, generalizing it to the statement that John Lovejoy “originally emigrated from England as a young indentured servant.”^[9] It wasn’t until W. Barrett Lovejoy posted his *Lovejoy Family History* on the Internet in 2002 that Lovejoy researchers and descendants were made aware of John’s appearance on the *Confidence* passenger list.^[10] Unfortunately, having found the arrival of John Lovejoy in 1638 as a servant to the Stevens family, W. Barrett Lovejoy still accepted John’s identification as the son of Rowland Lovejoy of London, and did not seek to answer the logical resulting question: Why would the son of a London goldsmith have become a servant to an Oxfordshire yeoman?

The answer is, of course, that the servant to the Stevens family was not the son of Rowland Lovejoy. A search of the baptismal registers of Caversham and nearby parishes found only one child named John Lovejoy baptized between 1609 and 1627, namely, John Lovejoy, son of William, baptized at Caversham 14 July 1622 (see below).^[11] In addition, Grace Lovejoy, daughter of William, was baptized 9 April 1620 in the neighboring parish of Sonning (see below). No other baptism for a Grace Lovejoy was found in this area in this period. It is evident then that the John Lovejoy, age 16, who came on the *Confidence* with the Stevens family in 1638, was the son of William Lovejoy of Caversham, Oxfordshire. It is also very likely that his fellow servant Grace Lovejoy was his sister.

⁶ G. Andrews Moriarty, “Stevens of Newbury and Andover, Mass.,” *Register* 85 (1931):396–401 at 398.

⁷ Charles E. Banks, *Planters of the Commonwealth* (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, 1930), 197.

⁸ Philip J. Greven, Jr., “Four Generations: A Study of Family Structure, Inheritance and Mobility in Andover, Mass. 1630-1750,” Ph.D. dissertation, Harvard University, 1964.

⁹ Philip J. Greven, Jr., *Four Generations: Population, Land and Family in Colonial Andover, Massachusetts* (Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press, 1970), 92.

¹⁰ W. Barrett Lovejoy, Jr., “Lovejoy Family History, 800-2002,” Parts 3 and 4, at <http://home.comcast.net/~bennabre>, updated 15 January 2005, viewed 22 November 2008.

¹¹ Note that John Lovejoy of Andover named his eldest son William.

The Lovejoys of Caversham, Sonning, and Vicinity

At least two men named William Lovejoy were having children baptized at Caversham and Sonning between 1613 and 1630, as follows. That two children were baptized four months apart in 1620 and two more baptized five months apart in 1622 indicates that all these children could not be attributed to one father.

Caversham baptisms:^[12]

9 Jan. 1613/4 Lovejoy, William, s. William
 3 Sept. 1615 Lovejoy, Joane, d. William & Dennis [*sic*]
 6 Aug. 1620 Lovejoye, Hanna, d. Willm:
 14 July 1622 Lovejoye, John, s. Willm:
 15 Dec. 1622 Lovejoy, Elizabeth, d. Willm:
 25 March 1624 Lovejoy, Richard, s. Willm:
 4 Sept. 1625 Lovejoye, Joane, d. Willm:
 14 June 1626 Lovejoye, Marye, d. Willm:
 15 April 1628 Lovejoye, Henrie, s. Willm: & Ricette, d. Willm:
 29 June 1630 Lovejoye, George, s. Willm:

Sonning baptisms:^[13]

30 Aug. 1617 Loioye, Ann, d. William.
 9 April 1620 Loveioy, Grace, d. William.

Only two potentially relevant marriage records have been found for a William Lovejoy. William Lovejoy married Anne White at Caversham 24 February 1611/2. At nearby St. Giles in Reading, Berkshire, “Willim Louejoy” married “Margret Suat” 28 August 1620.^[14] No marriage record for a William Lovejoy to a “Dennis” has been found. Perhaps the 1615 baptismal record actually says “Annis,” a variant of Anne, as the mother’s name.

The only burial record found in this area during this period relating to William Lovejoy was at Sonning: “28 Aug. 1633 Loveioy, Anne, d. Willia[m].”^[15] This was perhaps the Ann baptized in Sonning in 1617.

There were three Williams among the Lovejoys listed in the Oxfordshire Protestation Returns and Tax Assessments of 1641–42.^[16]

¹² Parish registers of Caversham, Oxfordshire, transcribed and indexed on *South Oxfordshire Area, Volume 1*, CD-ROM (Oxford: Oxfordshire Family History Society, 2003). The earliest registers beginning in 1597 are not on microfilm at the Family History Library, nor are the bishop’s transcripts for that period.

¹³ Parish registers of Sonning, Berkshire [FHL 1,040,678], transcribed and indexed on *South Oxfordshire Area, Volume 1* [note 12]. The parish of Sonning was in both Berkshire and Oxfordshire.

¹⁴ Parish registers of St. Giles, Reading, Berkshire [FHL 0,088,342].

¹⁵ Parish registers of Sonning [note 13].

¹⁶ *Oxfordshire and North Berkshire Protestation Returns and Tax Assessments 1641–42* (Oxford: Oxfordshire Record Society in association with the Banbury Historical Society, 1994), 51, 52, 60.

Caversham:

1st list: Robert Lovejoy, Thomas Louioy, William Louejoye

2nd list: Henry Lovejoye, William Lovejoye, John Lovejoye,
Augustine Louejoye, John Lovejoy, John Louejoy

Sonning:

Anthony Lovejoy, William Lovejoy, Solomon Lovejoy,
Humfrey Lovejoy, Luke Lovejoy

Parish registers also provide evidence that “Lowgie” was an accepted variant of the name Lovejoy. A good example is the following set of records for Solomon Lovejoy and his family:

Sollomon Lowgie and Elizabeth Barret, 3 Nov. 1600, Harpsden, Oxford.^[17]

Solloman Lovejoye & Eliz Barret, 1600, Harpsden, Oxford.^[18]

No baptisms for this couple were recorded at Harpsden, but three were recorded at Sonning:

31 Jan. 1601/2 Longie, Eliz., d. Solomon

10 April 1603 Lowgey, Humfrey, s. Solomon

7 Dec. 1606 Loveioye Roger, s. Salomon

“Lowioye, Eliz., w. Solomon” was buried at Sonning on 11 October 1624. Solomon apparently remarried there on 21 May 1627 to “Alce Breache.” Alice “Lovejoy” was buried there on 17 March 1649/50 and Solomon “Lovejoy” on 7 April 1652.

The Lovejoy family can be found in Caversham and vicinity at least as early as the middle of the sixteenth century, as seen in the following records:

Declaration as to boundaries of the grove of wood between the Lord of Dailey’s land and William Hawe’s, dated 12 February 1557/8. Twenty-one men were named including three from Caversham, Thomas Gray, Senior, and Simon and John Lovejoy.^[19]

Oxfordshire Muster Rolls Binfield Hundred, 1569 include John, Rafe and William “Lovejoye.”^[20]

A few Lovejoy probate entries from parishes near Caversham were found in the probate index to the Court of the Archdeacon of Oxford,^[21] but there were no

¹⁷ Parish registers of Harpsden, Oxfordshire, transcribed and indexed on *South Oxfordshire Area, Volume 2*, CD-ROM (Oxford: Oxfordshire Family History Society, 2004). Neither the registers nor bishop’s transcripts are on microfilm at the Family History Library.

¹⁸ J.S.W. Gibson, “Oxfordshire Marriage Index, 1538–1837” [FHL 0,543,509].

¹⁹ Powys–Lybbe Collection, Hawe Place Estates, Goring, Mapledurham, Whitchurch, at the Oxfordshire Record Office, E1/8/1D/3 (tim.ukpub.net/Cartulary/PL_4.html, viewed 12 December 2008).

²⁰ Peter C. Beauchamp, *The Oxfordshire Muster Rolls 1539, 1542, 1569* (Oxford: Oxfordshire Record Society, 1996), 77.

Lovejoy/Lowgie wills or administrations for persons in or near Caversham for the right period, nor were there any such wills in the index to the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (nationalarchives.gov.uk/documemtsonline).

Because the Court of the Dean of Salisbury had probate jurisdiction over Sonning, the Wiltshire and Swindon Archive Catalogue was reviewed (history.wiltshire.gov.uk/archives). There was no probate for a William Lovejoy or Lowgie, though there were several probates of Sonning residents named Lovejoy or Lowgie (see below). These were all reviewed,^[22] but none contained a reference to a William Lovejoy the right age to have been the father of John and Grace Lovejoy (or to John and Grace themselves):

Mathew alias Lovejoy, John, 1596 (will)
 Lowgie, Ralph, 1596 (will)
 Lowgie alias Mathew, Humphrey, 1619 (will)
 Mathew alias Lovejoy, John, 1625 (will)
 Mathew alias Lovejoy, John, 1631 (administration)
 Mathew alias Lovejoy, Elizabeth, 1631 (administration)
 Mathew alias Lovejoy, Thomas, 1633

Thus, no evidence has been found that would indicate a connection between John and Grace's father William Lovejoy and any of the other Lovejoy families found in Caversham, Sonning, and vicinity.

Grace Lovejoy

The life of John Lovejoy after his arrival in Andover has been well covered. As the progenitor of a large family, he has appeared many times in the genealogical literature. In contrast, what can be said about his sister Grace? Is it possible to find her in any records beyond her departure from England in 1638? Although no record of a Grace Lovejoy has been found in early New England, perhaps she can be identified as the wife of a settler of Andover or a nearby town. A search of Torrey's *New England Marriages Prior to 1700* reveals a small number of wives named Grace in Essex County towns or nearby Middlesex County towns in the relevant time frame.^[23] Of these, only Grace, wife of William Ballard of Andover, had associations with the Lovejoy family. Based on the age of their oldest known child, William and Grace Ballard were married about

²¹ *Probate Records of the Courts of the Bishop and Archdeacon of Oxford, 1516–1732*, vol. 2, L–Z, vol. 94 of Index Library Series (London: British Record Society, 1985), 353–54.

²² All the probate and original parish registers cited in this article were reviewed at the Family History Library by Clifford L. Stott, AG, CG, FASG.

²³ Clarence Almon Torrey, *New England Marriages Prior to 1700*, CD-ROM (Boston: NEHGS, 2001). A search of “Grace” and the name of town yielded only four possibilities: Grace Ballard of Andover, Grace Barker of Rowley, Grace Harrison of Salisbury, and Grace Andrews of Topsfield. Grace Barker has already been identified (see *Register* 161 [2007]:25n).

1645.^[24] In the list of first settlers written down by Edmund Faulkner “in order as they came to town,” the name of John Lovejoy follows immediately after that of William Ballard. The list is undated, but it was “written in an ancient hand.”^[25] In a 1658 petition to the General Court, their names were again listed sequentially.^[26] In Essex County court records, John Lovejoy and William Ballard both testified in the same case on two separate occasions.^[27] They owned adjacent property in Andover.^[28] While this circumstantial evidence does not constitute proof that Grace Ballard was born Grace Lovejoy, the evidence does suggest that there is a reasonable likelihood that she was. Other claims regarding Grace Ballard’s origins have been published, but no evidence has been found to date to support those claims.^[29]

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²⁴ *Quarterly Courts of Essex County* [note 4], 4:371. In testimony given 12 April 1671, Joseph Ballard’s age was “about 26 years.”

²⁵ Edmund Faulkner’s list of the first settlers of Andover comes from the Andover town records. It was first printed in the Andover section of John W. Barber, *Historical Collections: Being a General Collection of Interesting Facts . . . Every Town in Massachusetts* (Worcester, Mass.: Dorr, Howland, 1839), 159.

²⁶ Petition to the General Court dated 20 May 1658, regarding town boundaries between Andover and Billerica, published in Sarah L. Bailey, *Historical Sketches of Andover* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1880), 62, citing Massachusetts Archives, 62:99

²⁷ *Quarterly Courts of Essex County* [note 4], 2:438; 4:371.

²⁸ Essex County Deeds, 2:247. On 25 May 1663, William Ballard conveyed land to William Chandler, with his wife Grace Ballard giving her consent the same day. John Lovejoy was an abutter.

²⁹ *Ballard-Ballord Bits*, typescript (1978), at NEHGS, 28, says she was Grace Berwick, daughter of Thomas and Ann (____) Berwick of Bristol, England, providing no evidence. This work is cited in Barbara Holden, “Ballard Families,” *The Essex Genealogist* 16 (1996):65–67 at 67.

SOME DESCENDANTS OF NATHANIEL³ MEAD OF GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT, THROUGH HIS SON JOSIAH⁴ MEAD

Gail Blankenau*

John² Mead of Greenwich, Connecticut, had a son Nathaniel whom he named in his will dated 16 March 1695.^[1] However, accounts differ as to whether this Nathaniel Mead had children or not. Apparently, someone had claimed that Nathaniel had thirteen children. Spencer P. Mead vehemently denied this assertion in his 1901 Mead genealogy, claiming “Nathaniel, the seventh son of John (I), died at the age of thirty-four, and therefore could not be the father of thirteen children as asserted by some genealogists.”^[2] Mead does not name the offending genealogists, nor does he provide a source for his statement that Nathaniel Mead was 34 years old at his death.

The Mead genealogy mentions Nathaniel just twice more, saying correctly that he died in 1703 but “without children, leaving him surviving his widow Rachel, who married James Ferris, Jr.”^[3] On the contrary, Nathaniel³ Mead and his wife Rachel had at least two children, as shown by Greenwich land records. This article traces the descendants of their son Josiah. A definitive account of William¹ Mead and his children (including John² Mead) was published in 1998.^[4]

1. NATHANIEL³ MEAD (*John², William¹*), son of John and Hannah (Potter?)^[5] Mead, was born, probably at Greenwich, Connecticut, between 1668 and 1673.^[6]

* The author would like to acknowledge the help of fellow Mead researcher Holly Kilpatrick, who contributed valuable research as well as her time in reading and evaluating theories and evidence for the later generations. In addition, thank you to the staff at the Lincoln, Nebraska, Family History Center, in particular Jennifer Lucas, who cheerfully helped to decipher some very faded, bad handwriting.

¹ Fairfield District Probate, 1:196 [FHL 0,004,287].

² Spencer Percival Mead, *History and Genealogy of the Mead Family of Fairfield County, Connecticut, Eastern New York, Western Vermont and Western Pennsylvania, from A.D. 1180 to 1900* (New York: Knickerbocker Press, 1901), 182. Daniel M. Mead, *A History of the Town of Greenwich, Fairfield County, Conn., With Many Important Statistics* (New York: Baker & Godwin, 1857), 612–13, treats only the first generation.

³ Mead, *Mead Family* [note 2], 185, 417.

⁴ Gordon L. Remington, “The English Origin of William¹ Mead of Stamford, Connecticut,” *The American Genealogist* 73 (1998):1–10.

⁵ *Ibid.*, *The American Genealogist*, 73:9. Although long believed to be Hannah Potter, it is not certain whether she was William Potter’s daughter or stepdaughter.

⁶ Nathaniel Mead is not on the 1688 list of Greenwich voters (Mead, *History of Greenwich* [note 2], 71), but he is on the 1694/5 list of Greenwich taxpayers (D. Hamilton Hurd, *History of Fairfield County, Connecticut*, 2 vols. [Philadelphia: J. W. Lewis & Co., 1881], 1:369). A birth year of 1669 is given in numerous places, probably based on Mead, *Mead Family* [note 2], 182, that states he died at age 34, as noted above.

He died, probably at Greenwich, between 4 February 1701, when he signed a deed,^[7] and probably sometime in 1702 when Ebenezer Mead of Greenwich petitioned to be administrator of his estate.^[8]

Nathaniel Mead married **RACHEL** _____, born say 1680,^[9] died after 6 June 1727.^[10] She married second, by 18 October 1709, James Ferris, Jr.,^[11] died by 6 June 1727, son of Joseph² and Ruth (Knapp) Ferris.^[12] Rachel apparently married third at Stamford 21 December 1727, Samuel Bates.^[13]

Before he died, Nathaniel Mead executed two deeds, the first to David Mead on 14 November 1699,^[14] and the second on 4 February 1701, to Thomas Lyon, granting the right Nathaniel Mead had from his father John Mead in Byrum Neck.^[15]

In October 1703 Rachel petitioned the Connecticut General Assembly, as follows:^[16]

Upon the request of Rachel Mead, widdow and relict of Nathan^{ll} Mead late of the town of Greenwich decd, this Assembly, grant full power to Capt. Jonath. Sellick and deacon Samll Hoyt to give legall conveyances of severall parcells of land which the said Nathaniel Mead sold and alienated in his life time but did not give deeds thereof, viz. a small parcell of woodland of about eight acres and a halfe lying in the bounds of Greenwich, and five roods of meadow lying in the bounds of Stanford, also his right in Coscob Neck; also for ten acres of land exchanged by the said Nathan^{ll} Mead for ten acres of land which is inventoried to the estate of the said Mead.

A 1722 agreement shows that Nathaniel and Rachel Mead had at least two children, Josiah Mead and Rachel (Mead) Baremore.^[17]

⁷ Greenwich Deeds, 3:363.

⁸ Fairfield District Probate, miscellaneous folder #2 [FHL 1,018,795], the year 1702 appearing only on the outside of the paper.

⁹ Rachel had children born between 1701 (or earlier) and 1720, as will be seen in the text. Thus she would have been born between 1675 (age 45 at the birth of her last child) and say 1684.

¹⁰ Fairfield District Probate, 1727 #2190 (bond and inventory), later noted in Stamford District Probate, 7:33: "Josiah Mead & Rachel Ferris were by a Court of Probate held in Fairfield June the 6th, 1727 appointed admrs on the Estate of James Ferris, Late of Greenwich dec'd, & they given Bond on file with surety."

¹¹ *The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut, 1636–1776*, 15 vols. (Hartford: Brown & Parson, 1850; repr. New York: AMS Press, 1968), 5:119, which says that on 18 October 1709, "This assembly do therefore now grant full power and authority to James Ferris, Jnr of Greenwich aforesaid, (who hath marryed the said Rachell Mead, Widow,) to give legal and sufficient deeds and conveyances of the land."

¹² Harriet Scofield, "James Ferris of Greenwich, Conn.," *The American Genealogist* 26 (1950):230–32. See also James S. Ferris, "A Ferris Genealogy," 5 vols., typescript (Coronado, Calif.: the author, 1980–81), vol. 2, #123.

¹³ Elijah B. Huntington, *Stamford Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths* (Stamford, Conn.: Wm. W. Gillespie, 1874), 8; Barbour Collection of Connecticut Vital Records, citing Stamford Vital Records, 1:9. That the bride Rachel Ferris was the widow of James Ferris is shown in Ferris, "Ferris Genealogy" [note 12], vol. 2, #123.

¹⁴ Greenwich Deeds, 1:348.

¹⁵ Greenwich Deeds, 3:363.

¹⁶ *Public Records of Connecticut* [note 11], 4:447–48.

Agreement between Josiah Mead of Greenwich, son of Nathaniel Mead, deceased, and Henery Baremore and his wife Rachel of Greenwich. That Henry Baremore may have his wife's portion of the house and houselot and fruit trees, and one-third of the undivided lands above the main highway, always provided that their mother's Dower is excepted from the house, houselot and land during her natural life, and Josiah Mead is to have the remainder of the land that belonged to his deceased father, Nathaniel Mead. Witnessed by Samuel Mead & Timothy Knapp in August 1722.

That Josiah signed in 1722 suggests that he was born by 1701. It is more difficult to assign a birth year to his sister Rachel. The age for majority for females was 18 in Connecticut, but a husband could enter into agreements on a wife's behalf if she was under that age.

Rachel Mead and her second husband James Ferris were the parents of at least two children, *Elizabeth Ferris*, born 16 December 1716, and *James Ferris*, born 22 March 1720 [1719/20?].^[18] There is a deed from James Ferris, the son, dated 12 May 1742 to [his half-brother] Josiah Mead,^[19] transferring land that had belonged to "my honored father, James Ferriss, dec." Since the younger James Ferris was born in 1720, the deed follows rather closely his reaching the age of majority.

Children of Nathaniel³ and Rachel (____) Mead, born probably at Greenwich, order uncertain:

- i. RACHEL⁴ MEAD, b. say 1699; m. HENRY BAREMORE.^[20]
- 2 ii. JOSIAH MEAD, b. by 1701; m. ABIGAIL MARSHALL.

2. JOSIAH⁴ MEAD (*Nathaniel³, John², William¹*), was born by 1701,^[21] probably at Greenwich. He died after 20 November 1771, when he signed a deed.^[22] He married about 1728 (based on the birth of the oldest known child) **ABIGAIL MARSHALL**, daughter of John and Abigail (Banks) Marshall.^[23] The family Bible

¹⁷ Greenwich Deeds, 2:246. This deed, read with a later deed (Greenwich Deeds, 9:141; see note 27), shows that Josiah Mead's mother was Rachel, widow of Nathaniel Mead and wife of a Ferris.

¹⁸ Barbour Collection, citing Greenwich Vital Records, 1:50 and ER [Book of Early Records]:177, which says 1720.

¹⁹ Greenwich Deeds, 5:108.

²⁰ Henry Baremore has not been researched. Perhaps he was the Henry Barmore of the Borough of Westchester, Westchester County, New York, on whose estate administration was granted to wife Hannah on 24 March 1760 (*Abstracts of Wills on File in the Surrogate's Office, City of New York*, 17 vols., Collections of The New-York Historical Society, 1892–1908, 5:436; Kenneth Scott, *Genealogical Data from Administration Papers from the New York State Court of Appeals in Albany* [New York: National Society of Colonial Dames in the State of New York, 1972], 15).

²¹ Based on his father's death date and his first record as an adult in 1722.

²² Greenwich Deeds, 10:200, Josiah Mead "to my Loving and Dutiful Son, Nathaniel Mead," signed by mark, 8 October 1771.

²³ On 28 February 1736/7, Josiah Mead and Abigail Mead "his wife both of Greenwich . . . sd Abigail is Daughter to John Marshall Deceased . . . received of estate of our dec'd father have received of our Brother John Marshall of sd Greenwich the sum of thirty pounds as full

record of their grandson John⁶ Mead (no. 5), given below, appears to say Josiah Mead died in 1780 and that “Abigail Mead the wife of Josiah Mead” died in 1777 or 1787.^[24]

When his stepfather, James Ferris, Jr., died in 1727, Josiah Mead was one of the administrators.^[25] Josiah made numerous deeds in Greenwich; the following show he was the son of Nathaniel Mead and his wife Rachel who married second a Ferris, and that Nathaniel Mead was the son of John Mead.

Josiah Mead of Greenwich, for £13 from of Justus Bush of same, 15 2/3 acres acre, laid out on the “right that was my honoured father’s Nathaniel Mead of said Greenwich,” dated 2 June 1725.^[26]

Justus Bush to Josiah Mead, “a house and home lot containing six acres of upland, bounded southerly by the Homelot of James Ferris, excepting the third part of said house and Lot to sd. Rachel Ferris, which was the Widow of Nathaniel Mead, Deceased,” dated __ June 1724/5.^[27]

Josiah Mead to Ebenezer Mead, Right of Land in Cos Cobb Field, on the rocky Necks, “from my Honoured Father Nathaniel Mead, Deceased, from his Hon’ed Father John Mead,” dated 16 January 1726/7.^[28]

Decades later, Josiah Mead named two children and a grandson in deeds:

Josiah Mead of Greenwich, to my Loving and Dutifull Son Nathaniel Mead of same, 20 November 1769.^[29]

Josiah Mead of Greenwich, to my Loving and Dutiful Son, Nathaniel Mead of same [five pieces of land] 8 October 1771.^[30]

Josiah Mead of Greenwich, to my Loving and Dutifull Daughter, Abigail Mead, of same – and also to her son John Mead of said Greenwich, 8 October 1771.^[31]

Josiah Mead of Greenwich to Abigail Mead, of the same, and to her heir of her body begotten John Mead, Junr. of Greenwich, 20 November 1771.^[32]

satisfaction of our whole title and interest . . . signed sealed and delivered in the presence of Ebenezer Mead, Matthew Reynolds,” entered April 5, 1737 (Greenwich Deeds, 4:375). On 9 August 1736, Abigail Marshall “Widow and Relict to John Marshall” of Greenwich quitclaimed to Daniell Banks, her interest in land from “my deceased father’s John Bankses estate” (Greenwich Deeds, 4:306).

²⁴ The family Bible record is included in Revolutionary War Pension file, John Mead, W19872. The Bible record is difficult to read.

²⁵ *Public Records of Connecticut* [note 11], 7:133, Assembly of 12 October 1727: “Upon the petition of Josiah Mead, administrator on the estate of James Ferriss, late of Greenwich, deceas’d . . . This Assembly do appoint and impower Ebenezer Mead, Esqr, and Josiah Mead, to sell so much of said deceas’ds lands, at the direction of the court of probate . . . as to satisfy said debt.”

²⁶ Greenwich Deeds, 3:175.

²⁷ Greenwich Deeds, 9:141.

²⁸ Greenwich Deeds, 2:307.

²⁹ Greenwich Deeds, 10:81.

³⁰ Greenwich Deeds, 10:200.

³¹ Greenwich Deeds, 10:221.

Josiah Mead signed the last three deeds by mark, while he had signed prior deeds. This may indicate he was ailing in late 1771 and no longer able to sign his name reliably.

Children of Josiah⁴ and Abigail (Marshall) Mead (there may have been others):

3. i. ABIGAIL⁵ MEAD, b. 14 Aug. 1729.^[33]
4. ii. NATHANIEL MEAD 3rd, later known as Nathaniel Mead, Jr., b. say 1731.^[34]
- iii. ?JOSIAH MEAD. Although Josiah⁴ Mead's 1771 deeds identify only two children, Abigail and Nathaniel, there is a reference in the Stamford probate records to the estate of Josiah Mead 3rd, late of Greenwich, with letters of administration granted to Nathaniel Mead 3rd on 17 Jan. 1762.^[35] It is possible this man was the Josiah Mead, private, who served from 5 April to 20 Dec. 1761 under Captain Thomas Hobby of Greenwich.^[36]

³² Greenwich Deeds, 10:222.

³³ Greenwich Common Place Book, Births, Marriages & Deaths [FHL 0,185,372], 120; Barbour Collection, citing Greenwich ER [Book of Early Records]:241; John Mead Family Bible Record [note 24].

³⁴ Nathaniel Mead's approximate birth date is unclear, and because of conflicting evidence, analysis is required to show why "say 1731" is a reasonable date. It seems clear from Greenwich deeds, probate, and vital records that Nathaniel Mead, son of Josiah and Abigail (Marshall) Mead, was referred to as Nathaniel Mead 3rd until late 1780 when the oldest Nathaniel Mead died, leaving a wife Prudence and a long list of children, including a son called Nathaniel 4th in his father's will (dated 20 May 1775, proved 28 November [1780?], inventory taken 3 January 1781), but then called Nathaniel 3rd in the related proceedings (Stamford District Probate, 4:225, 256, 327). Nathaniel and Prudence (Wood) Mead and most of their children are listed in the Greenwich Common Place Book [note 33], 125.

After late 1780, the oldest Nathaniel Mead was the Nathaniel Mead who had married Charity Bush (Mead, *Mead Family* [note 2], 193, confirmed by Greenwich Deeds, 9:193). This Nathaniel Mead's probate (Stamford District Probate, 11:421, 422, 272, 274) shows he was the Nathaniel Mead who died at Greenwich in February 1815 age 77 (death notice, *Connecticut Courant*, 14 February 1815; digital image, *America's Historical Newspapers* [infoweb.newsbank.com, accessed 28 December 2006]). The same notice appeared in the *Connecticut Herald* with the same age at death (Charles R. Hale, "Charles R. Hale Collection [of Cemetery Inscriptions and Newspaper Notices of Marriages and Deaths]," (1933–34), at the Connecticut State Library).

If age 77 at death was correct, this Nathaniel Mead was born about 1738. In any event, he must have been older than Nathaniel Mead, son of Josiah and Abigail (Marshall) Mead, who was called Nathaniel Mead Jr. from late 1780 to at least 16 December 1805, the date of his will (Stamford District Probate, 11:536). The only problem is that Nathaniel Mead Jr. had an oldest son Smith Mead whose date of birth is given as 15 December 1756 in the Greenwich Common Place Book, at 123. If this date of birth is correct *and* Nathaniel Mead Jr. was born in or after 1738, he would have been rather young to have become a father in late 1756.

The solution seems to be that Nathaniel Mead who died in February 1815 was older than 77 when he died, and thus was born earlier than 1738. He was the son of John Mead, whose will and distribution name his sons as John, Seth, Nathaniel, and Matthew, in that order (Stamford District Probate, 3:41; 5:132). Mead, *Mead Family* [note 2], 186, 193, 198, shows the four sons as John born about 1725; Nathaniel born about 1728; Seth born about 1730, and Matthew born about 1734.

³⁵ Stamford District Probate, 2:273.

³⁶ *Rolls of Connecticut Men in the French & Indian War, 1753–1762*, 2 vols. (Hartford, Conn.: Connecticut Historical Society, 1903–05), 2:270.

- iv. CHARITY MEAD, b. 3 Aug 1743; d. 1820, probably Norwich, Chenango Co., N.Y.^[37] Charity Mead did not receive land from her father Josiah; however, she appeared in the family Bible record of her nephew John Mead directly after the entry for the birth of John's mother Abigail Mead. Charity Mead evidently joined her nephew's family in Chenango Co. By a deed dated 13 Oct. 1792, Nathaniel Mead Jr. of Greenwich conveyed to "my sister Charity Mead" a tract of land. . . . lying east of the driftway that was reserved to Col. Hobby running through my land containing about twenty acres . . . bounded north by John Mead."^[38] This description is similar to, but not the same as, that of his father's 1769 deed to son Nathaniel Mead. On 28 September 1799, Charity Mead "of Norwich, New York," quitclaimed to Nathaniel Mead Junior her interest or any that "she ought to have had" in land bordering that of Thomas Hobby.^[39]

3. ABIGAIL⁵ MEAD (*Josiah⁴, Nathaniel³, John², William¹*) was born at Greenwich 16 August 1729, and died in 1808.^[40] Unless she married a cousin, she probably never married.^[41] Her father's deeds to her and her son John Mead do not mention a husband. Her son's family Bible record calls her "Abigail Mead" in the entry for her death.^[42] And the Greenwich vital records show she was the mother of a son John born 24 January 1753.

Child of Abigail Mead, probably illegitimate, father unknown:

5. i. JOHN⁶ MEAD, b. 24 Jan. 1753; m. ELIZABETH GREEN.

(to be continued)

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³⁷ John Mead Family Bible Record [note 24].

³⁸ Greenwich Deeds, 13:184.

³⁹ Greenwich Deeds, 14:487–88.

⁴⁰ Greenwich Common Place Book [note 33], 120. John Mead Family Bible Record [note 24] gives her date of birth and year of death.

⁴¹ Fairfield County Court records have not been reviewed for reference to the birth of Abigail Mead's child in early 1753.

⁴² John Mead Family Bible Record [note 24].

GEORGE¹ STANDLEY OF BEVERLY, MASSACHUSETTS, AND HIS CHILDREN

*Deborah Kimball Nowers**

As a sequel to my article identifying Deborah Trask as the mother of Hannah (Raymond) Standley,^[1] this article will identify the children and grandchildren of George¹ Standley of Beverly, Massachusetts. Although he left many descendants, he and his family have received only brief mention in print.^[2]

George¹ and Bethia (Lovett) Standley had eleven children, as will be seen below. Two of them, sons George and John, remained in Beverly and their descendants fill many pages of the published Beverly vital records. Daughters Bethia and Rhoda also married and the births of their children were recorded at Beverly. The other seven children were more of a challenge.

George Standley's will, dated 24 July 1694, named his first three children, eldest son *George, John, and Bethia*. The other children were mentioned in a postscript (after the date but before his signature), "and at my widow's Decease [the remaining estate] to be Equally divided amongst sd Children yt are not Herein Named I mean what shall be Then Left."^[3] On 25 July 1706, after the death of Bethia (Lovett) Standley, her son John Standley was named administrator, "Jonathan Standly being eldest son of said children not mentioned, being bound to sea Therefore desires ye power of administration should be confirred on his brother John whom they are willing should have a share."^[4] Jonathan received his share the next day. For twenty-five pounds he conveyed to John his share of his father's remaining estate, "being by estimation about an Eighth part or share."^[5] Since John and Jonathan each received one share, then six of the younger children must have been alive on 26 July 1706 or left heirs.

Over the next seventeen years, John Standley paid out the remaining six shares, thereby indicating the fate of his younger siblings. On 28 December 1706,

* I would like to acknowledge the contributions of my grandmother Effie (Standley) Nowers, whose work in the 1920s when she was a member of NEHGS formed the core of this work. My thanks also to Larry Stanley of McDonough, Georgia, who provided most of the information on Jonathan² Standley's life in North Carolina, and to Burgess P. Standley, a descendant of George² Standley, and Fleet Stanley, a descendant of Jonathan² Standley, for their participation in the DNA study that tied the North Carolina family to the Massachusetts family (see note 108).

¹ Deborah Kimball Nowers, "Hannah (Raymond) Standley and Her Mother, Deborah Trask," *Register* 158 (2004):23–26 at 25.

² See Israel P. Warren, *Stanley Family of America, as Descended from John, Timothy and Thomas Stanley of Hartford, Ct., 1636* (Portland, Maine: B. Thurston & Co., 1887). The families of Matthew Stanley of Topsfield and George Standley of Beverly are mentioned with a paragraph each in the preface at pages v–vi.

³ Essex County Probate, 306:35.

⁴ Essex County Probate, 309:77.

⁵ Essex County Deeds, 27:67–68.

Dorothy received twenty-six pounds including David's part as "ought to be divided among his surviving brothers and sisters."^[6] It would appear that *David* died without leaving heirs in the six months between Jonathan receiving his share and Dorothy receiving hers. *Rhoda* received her share in 1708,^[7] and *Mary* received hers in 1714.^[8]

This left three children unaccounted for (*Samuel*, *Sands*, and *Kezia*), but only two shares remained. On 27 February 1715[/6], Dorothy appointed Henry Herrick to represent her in "her right in the estate of Samuel Standly her brother, deceased."^[9] And on 7 February 1723, when he was 21, Sands Standley of Marblehead received the share of his father, Sands Standley, deceased.^[10] No distribution was recorded for *Kezia*, who must have died before 26 July 1706.

Genealogical Summary

1. GEORGE¹ STANDLEY was born about 1635.^[11] He died between 24 July 1694, the date of his will, and 18 July 1698, the date of probate. He married by 24 November 1668, when they were fined for fornication before marriage, **BETHIA LOVETT**,^[12] born probably after 8 September 1650, baptized at Salem, Massachusetts, 13 4th month [June] 1652, daughter of John and Mary (____) Lovett.^[13] She died at Beverly before 25 July 1706 when her son John Standley was named administrator of George¹ Standley's estate.

In addition to her court appearance with her husband, Bethia appeared before the congregation of the First Church in Beverly on 16 August 1669 to confess her transgression:^[14]

⁶ Essex County Deeds, 27:191–92.

⁷ Essex County Deeds, 27:192.

⁸ Essex County Deeds, 29:17.

⁹ Essex County Deeds, 28:94–96.

¹⁰ Essex County Deeds, 42:58.

¹¹ George Standley was aged about forty-four years in November 1679 (*Records and Files of the Quarterly Courts of Essex County, Massachusetts*, 9 vols. [Salem, Mass. Essex Institute, 1911–75], 7:311–12).

¹² *Quarterly Courts of Essex County* [note 11], 4:88: "Georg Stanley and his wife, for fornication before marriage were fined . . . Her maiden name was Bethya Lovett." See Lucille E. Brooks, "The Lovett Family: A Temporary Arrangement of the First Five Generations of the Lovett Family of Beverly, Massachusetts" (Hackensack, N.J.: the author, 1944) and Frank Nelson Hall, "A Lovett Genealogy: Emigrant Ancestor John Lovett of Beverly, Massachusetts . . ." (Denton, Texas: the author, 1965), both in R. Stanton Avery Special Collections, NEHGS, Mss A 979 and A 1382, respectively. The latter work states without documentation that John Lovett's wife was Mary Grant.

¹³ *Vital Records of Salem, Massachusetts, to the End of 1849*, 6 vols. (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1916–25), 1:530. Her older siblings were baptized together 8 September 1650.

¹⁴ William P. Upham, *Records of the First Church in Beverly, Massachusetts, 1667–1772* (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1905), 12 [note that the annotations for the baptisms by Augustus A. Galloupe are often incorrect].

Bethia Stanly (daughter of Sister Lovet) a childe of ye Covenant having before marriage committed Fornication wth him who is since her husband & ye fact evident by her having a childe soon after marriage & confessed by herselfe was sent for to apeare publicly before ye Church to give account to them of her sinne & repentance. When shee owned yt God had of late made her see from his word ye greatness of her sin against God & desire yt God would humble her truly & Blesses God for yt care ye Church took for ye good of her soule

The Confession appearing somewhat hopeful yet not so full, nor convincing to ye world as was desired in regard of ye newness of it &c. Shee had more time given for repentance & was with ye Consent of ye Brethren layed under a Solemne Admonition to realize to her owne Soule ye truth of yt Confession, & to proceed to yt fuller degree & manifestation of humiliation & repentance pressed home by ye Pastor.

More than three years later, on 19 October 1673, "Bethia Stanley was reconciled to ye Church upon her professing repentance for her offence for wch shee had been under admonition."^[15] She was then able to have her two oldest children baptized the next month.

On 8 January 1671, George Standley bought a piece of land from William Dicksay for forty pounds, "twenty-six acres of land be it more or less. Situated & lying in ye township of Beverly aforesed at a place called Bald hill."^[16] On 9 March 1692/3, he purchased two and a half acres near the common in Beverly from Samuel Weed.^[17]

George appeared infrequently in the Essex County Quarterly Court. He and Thomas Woodbury were fined on 13 11th month 1672 [13 January 1672/3] for breach of peace.^[18] In June 1673, he was summoned before the Quarterly Court at Salem, "George Stanley of Makrell Cove, for lying, saying to Robert Leech that two yards of broadcloth which he paid to Robert Leech cost him 22s. per yard, which cloth did cost but 15s., which they conceived to be a cheat or extortion."^[19] George took the oath of fidelity at Beverly 3 December 1677 as "George Stanlee, fisherman."^[20] In November 1679, George was one of many men who testified about the bell in the Beverly meeting house supposedly taken from Capt. Richard More by William Dodge, Jr., and Thomas Tuck, Sr.^[21] In November 1681 George was constable of Beverly.^[22]

George made his will on 24 July 1694, leaving the bulk of his estate to his wife:

¹⁵ Ibid., 17. Bethia's appearances before the First Church in Beverly are included as an example in Elisabeth Reis, *Damned Women: Sinners and Witches in Puritan New England*. (Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press, 1997), 130.

¹⁶ Essex County Deeds, 5:442-43.

¹⁷ Essex County Deeds, 11:88.

¹⁸ *Quarterly Courts of Essex County* [note 11], 5:362.

¹⁹ Ibid., 5:222.

²⁰ Ibid., 6:401.

²¹ Ibid., 7:311-12.

²² Ibid., 8:238.

I give and bequeath unto my Dear and Loving wife my house and outhouseing and all ye lands thereunto belonging that I now live in together with four Acres of land lying in Sawyers Plain which I bought of Capt. Thorndike also all my cattle horses and horsekind, sheep & hogs, household goods and other movables also ye one half of ye yearly value of ye old house and land that my son George now liveth in Duering her life toward ye bringing up of my children she have occasion of it.

He stated that his eldest son George as well as daughter Bethia and son John had already received their portions. He concluded, "my desire is all my children may live in love one with an other and be obedient to there mother." He added as a postscript that at his wife's death anything left would be divided equally among the children not mentioned by name in the will.

His will was probated 18 July 1698 and an inventory made. The inventory included a house and barn with thirty-six acres of land and meadow called the homestead, four acres of upland ground in Sawyers Plain, two and a half acres of upland ground near the meeting house, a house and three and a half acres of land near John Biles, as well as household goods and livestock. On 25 July 1706, after Bethia's death, the estate was inventoried again and over the next seventeen years divided among the children or their heirs.

Children of George¹ and Bethia (Lovett) Standley, born at Beverly and baptized at the First Church there:^[23]

2. i. GEORGE² STANDLEY, b. by 26 Nov. 1668; bp. 9 Nov. 1673; m. JEAN STACY.
3. ii. JOHN STANDLEY, b. 24 Feb. 1671; bp. 9 Nov. 1673; m. REBECCA LARCOM.
- iii. BETHIA STANDLEY, bp. 24 May 1674; m. by 26 Sept. 1693 her first cousin, THOMAS LOVETT.^[24] b. Beverly 25 Sept. 1671, son of John and Bethia (Rootes) Lovett.^[25] They moved to Casco Bay, Maine, by 1702.^[26] Thomas and his wife and four children were taken to Canada from Purpooduck, Maine, 10 August 1703.^[27] There is no further record of any of them except for a reference to Josiah Lovett who was included in the 1710 "Roll of English Prisoners in the hands of the French & Indians at Canada."^[28]

²³ *Vital Records of Beverly, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849*, 2 vols. (Topsfield, Mass.: Topsfield Historical Society, 1906–07), 1:307–10; Upham, *Records of First Church* [note 14], 17, 91, 93, 96, 97, 99, 104, 107.

²⁴ Thomas Lovett and his now wife Bethiah Standley were fined 40s each for fornication at the quarterly term of court 26 September 1693 (Melinde Lutz Sanborn, *Lost Babes: Fornication Abstracts from Court Records, Essex County, Massachusetts, 1692–1745* [Derry, N.H.: the compiler, 1992], 2).

²⁵ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 23], 1:216; James Pierce Root, *Root Genealogical Records, 1600–1870* (New York: R. C. Root, Anthony & Co., 1870), 52, 85.

²⁶ Upham, *Records of First Church* [note 14], 123. The record of daughter Bethia's baptism on 12 April 1702 says the family "now live at Casco Bay."

²⁷ Sybil Noyes, Charles Thornton Libby, and Walter Goodwin Davis, *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* (Portland, Maine: Southworth-Anthoensen Press, 1928–39; repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1973), 7; Emma Lewis Coleman, *New England Captives Carried to Canada Between 1677 and 1760*, 2 vols. (Portland, Maine: Southworth Press, 1925), 2:5, 31.

²⁸ Coleman, *New England Captives* [note 27], 1:91.

Children of Thomas and Bethia (Standley) Lovett, born at Beverly and baptized at the First Church there.^[29]

1. *Josiah Lovett*, b. 20 Nov. 1693; bp. 31 May 1696; alive in 1710.
2. *Abigail Lovett*, b. 21 July 1695; bp. 31 May 1696.
3. *Lydia Lovett*, b. 31 Oct. 1697; bp. 14 Nov. 1697.
4. *Thomas Lovett*, b. 17 Nov. 1699; bp. 28 Jan. 1699/1700.^[30]
5. *Bethia Lovett*, b. 29 Dec. 1701; bp. 12 April 1702.
4. iv. SANDS STANDLEY, bp. 12 9th month [Nov.] 1676; m. ABIGAIL HASKELL.
5. v. JONATHAN STANDLEY, bp. 18 Jan. 1679/80; m. ELIZABETH FOSTER.
- vi. DAVID STANDLEY, b. 6 June 1681; bp. 7 Aug. 1681; d. probably between 25 July 1706 and 28 Dec. 1706.
- vii. DOROTHY STANDLEY, b. 2 March 1683/4; bp. 13 April 1684; d. after 27 Feb. 1715/6 when she appointed Henry Herrick her attorney regarding her right in the estate of her brother Samuel.^[31]
- viii. SAMUEL STANDLEY, b. 29 Oct. 1686; bp. 28 Aug. 1687; d. by 27 Feb. 1715/6 when his sister Dorothy appointed an attorney regarding his estate. He may have been the Samuel Standley who d. Beverly 13 Nov. 1714.^[32]
- ix. RHODA STANDLEY, b. Aug 1688, bp. 8 June 1690; m. Beverly 30 Oct. 1716 JACOB SMITH. They had moved to Preston, Conn., by 13 January 1723/4 when Jacob Smith “of the town of Preston” sold land in Beverly to Jonathan Cole; Rhoda signed with her mark.^[33]

Children of Jacob and Rhoda (Standley) Smith, the three youngest born at Preston and baptized at the North Preston Congregational Church.^[34]

1. *Rhoda Smith*, b. Beverly 29 June 1718,^[35] m. North Preston Congregational Church in Oct. 1737 *Jabez Benjamin*.^[36]
2. *Jacob Smith*, b. Beverly 22 July 1722.^[37]
3. *Sarah Smith*, b. 11 March 1725; bp. 18 April 1725.
4. *Mary Smith*, b. 26 Feb. 1727/8 [probably 1726/7]; bp. 2 April 1727.

²⁹ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 23], 1:216–177; Upham, *Records of First Church* [note 14], 115, 118, 121, 123. Brooks, “Lovett Family” [note 12], 2, includes a second Josiah, using the 1696 baptism date. Since Josiah and Abigail were baptized together when Abigail was nearly a year old, it seems likely that there was just one Josiah, born 20 November 1693.

³⁰ Brooks, “Lovett Family” [note 12], 2, shows this Thomas Lovett as marrying Lydia Trask; however, this seems unlikely as Thomas was probably one of the children taken into captivity.

³¹ Essex County Deeds, 28:94–95.

³² *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 23], 2:561. However this record may be for his nephew Samuel³ (*George*²), who died before 23 October 1721 when his father’s estate was probated.

³³ Essex County Deeds, 41:266.

³⁴ The births of the three youngest children were recorded together in Preston Vital Records, 1:93 (Barbour Collection incorrectly shows Mary as born 26 February 1717/8), and their baptisms are in the records of the First Congregational Church of Griswold, formerly the North Preston Congregational Church, 1:56, 57, 59 (both sets of records at the Connecticut State Library).

³⁵ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 23], 1:297.

³⁶ Frederic W. Bailey, ed., *Early Connecticut Marriages as Found on Ancient Church Records Prior to 1800*, 7 parts (New Haven, Conn.: Bureau of American Ancestry for Family Researches, 1896–1906; repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1976), 4:35; Gloria Wall Bicha and Helen Benjamin Brown, *The Benjamin Family in America* (Racine, Wis.: the authors, 1977), 61.

³⁷ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 23], 1:300.

5. *Elizabeth Smith*, b. 24 Nov. 1730; bp. 3 Jan. 1731; d. Preston 3 May 1731.^[38]

x. *KEZIA STANDLEY*, b. 17 Aug. 1690; bp. 4 Dec. 1692; d. after 26 July 1706.

xi. *MARY STANDLEY*, b. 16 May 1693; bp. 1 Sept. 1695; m. (1) Beverly 27 Jan. 1714 *NICHOLAS LUCAS*.^[39] He d. between "Nov. and 16 March 1718."^[40] She m. (2) Beverly 20 Sept. 1744 as his third wife, *MATTHEW COY*,^[41] b. Beverly 16 March 1687/8, son of John and Elizabeth (Edwards) Coy,^[42] d. Beverly 1765.^[43] On 4 May 1735 as "The widow Mary Lucas," she was admitted to full communion in the First Church in Beverly.^[44]

Child of Nicholas and Mary (Standley) Lucas:

1. *Abigail Lucas*, b. ca. 1715, bp. First Church, Beverly, 25 May 1735, as an "adult Person,"^[45] d. between 17 July 1769 (will, mentioning mother Mary Coy) and 2 Oct. 1769 (probate);^[46] m. Beverly 29 March 1737 *Timothy Standley* of Salem,^[47] d. 1756 probably at Bilbao, Spain.^[48]

2. GEORGE² STANDLEY (*George*¹) was born by 26 November 1668, and was baptized at the First Church in Beverly 9 November 1673. He died by 23 October 1721.^[49] He married at Marblehead, Massachusetts, 4 November 1692, **JEAN/JANE STACY**.^[50] She was born circa 1670 and died at Beverly in 1749, aged near 80.^[51] She married second at Beverly 21 April 1726, John Stone.^[52] He died there 28 July 1736.^[53]

George Standley inherited the bulk of his father's estate. He died intestate and administration was granted 23 October 1721 to his widow Jane and eldest son George.^[54] An inventory was made 18 November 1721. His real estate was valued

³⁸ Preston Vital Records [note 34], 1:93.

³⁹ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 23], 2:287.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, 2:500 The death record is for "Lucas, Nie," which evidently should be "Lucas, Nic."

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, 2:201.

⁴² *Ibid.*, 1:91 (birth); 2:74 (parents' marriage).

⁴³ *Ibid.*, 2:409.

⁴⁴ Upham, *Records of First Church* [note 14], 65.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, 65, 180.

⁴⁶ Essex County Probate, 354:547.

⁴⁷ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 23], 2:286. No evidence has been found that Timothy Standley was related to any other Standley/Stanley family in New England.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, 2:563, "Timo[thy] [Stanley], Capt., (Bilboa), ____ 1756."

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, 2:562; Upham, *Records of First Church* [note 14], 40. *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 23], 2:562, shows a death record for a George Standley who died "about Dec. __, 1715," but since George² Standley's estate was not probated until 1721, a guardian was named for his son David on 8 January 1722 (Essex County Probate, 313:365), and his widow remarried in 1726, it is unlikely that this record is for the death for George² Standley.

⁵⁰ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 23], 2:287; *Vital Records of Marblehead, Massachusetts, to the End of 1849*, 2 vols. (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1903-04), 2:405.

⁵¹ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 23], 2:567, "____ wid. John [Stone], ____, 1749, a. near 80 y."

⁵² *Ibid.*, 2:292.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, 2:566.

⁵⁴ Essex County Probate, 313:345 (administration).

at 176 pounds and included a dwelling house, barn, a homestead of fourteen acres; two acres and 158 poles of land and homestead by Dirty hole and a woodlot in Gloucester.^[55] At the division of his estate his widow Jane was granted portions of the land and sections of the dwelling house. The remainder of the estate was deemed “not Dividable without Dammage to the whole” and the child who received the deed would have to pay the other children fifteen pounds each. On 14 February 1722/3, Marcy Standly, Jean Standly, and John Standley for David received fifty-nine shillings each from the committee appointed to divide the personal estate. Jean Standly received eleven pounds, sixteen shillings for her third of the personal estate, and eight pounds, seventeen shillings for the shares of her sons Joseph, Benjamin and Jonathan.^[56]

On 6 March 1750, Jane Standley’s dower share was divided among her children. Jonathan took possession of the property, “the eldest surviving son refusing to accept same,” and settled five pounds, fifteen shillings, four pence, half a penny on his siblings — Joseph, Benjamin, heirs of David, Jane and Marcy.^[57]

Children of George² and Jean/Jane (Stacy) Standley, all born at Beverly and baptized at the First Church there:^[58]

- i. SAMUEL³ STANDLEY, b. 4 Aug. 1693; bp. 17 June 1694; d. before 23 Oct. 1721 when his brother George was called “eldest son.” He may be the Samuel Standley who d. Beverly 13 Nov. 1714.^[59]
- ii. MARCY STANDLEY, b. 26 Feb 1694/5; bp. 26 May 1695; d. after 6 March 1750 when she received a portion of her mother’s dower share; m. (int. 20 Sept. 1730) PHILIP CURNE.^[60]
- iii. GEORGE STANDLEY, b. 14 Nov. 1697; bp. 26 June 1698; d. before 25 Feb. 1725 when his estate was probated;^[61] m. Beverly 20 April 1720 ABIGAIL MORGAN.^[62]
- iv. JEAN STANDLEY, 4 Nov. 1699; bp. 18 Oct. 1702; d. Beverly 2 June 1752;^[63] m. Beverly 24 Dec. 1724 JOHN MORSE.^[64]
- v. JOSEPH STANDLEY, b. 11 Nov. 1701; bp. 18 Oct. 1702; bur. Beverly 14 Feb. 1791;^[65] m. Beverly 31 Dec. 1724 MARY SALLOWS.^[66]

⁵⁵ Essex County Probate, 313:365 (inventory).

⁵⁶ Essex County Probate, 313:569–71 (division).

⁵⁷ Essex County Probate, 329:315 (dower share).

⁵⁸ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 23], 1:303, 307–09; Upham, *Records of First Church* [note 14], 112–13, 118, 124, 128, 134, 138.

⁵⁹ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 23], 2:561. However, this may be the death record for his uncle Samuel [see note 32].

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, 2:79.

⁶¹ Essex County Probate, file 26135.

⁶² *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 23], 2:284.

⁶³ *Ibid.*, 2:511.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, 2:284.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, 2:562.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, 2:284. Mary Sallows and her sister Mercy who married Joseph’s brother Jonathan were the daughters of Robert and Mary (Thistle) Sallows, for whom see John Bradley Arthaud.

- vi. BENJAMIN STANDLEY, b. 7 March 1703/4; bp. 5 Nov. 1704; d. Beverly 25 May 1751;^[67] m. (1) (int. 19 March 1726/7) HANNAH WELLS;^[68] m (2) Beverly 23 Oct. 1741 PHOEBE STONE.^[69]
- vii. DAVID STANDLEY, b. 23 April 1706; bp. 28 Sept. 1707; d. about the middle of Feb. 1738;^[70] m. Beverly 12 Nov. 1730 MARY FLUANT.^[71]
- viii. JONATHAN STANDLEY, b. 7 Mar. 1709/10; bp. 2 July 1710; bur. Beverly 2 July 1773;^[72] m. Beverly 21 Nov. 1734 MERCY SALLOWS.^[73]
- ix. CHILD, d. Beverly 11 Aug. 1712.^[74]
- x. CHILD, d. Beverly 6 Aug. 1715.^[75]

3. JOHN² STANDLEY (*George*¹) was born at Beverly 24 February 1671, and was baptized at the First Church in Beverly 9 November 1673. He died at Beverly between 26 May 1756, the date of his will, and 24 April 1758, the date of probate.^[76] He married at Beverly before 25 August 1695, **REBECCA LARCOM**,^[77] daughter of Mordecai and Elizabeth (____) (Clarke) Larcom.^[78] She was baptized as an adult at the First Church in Beverly 25 August 1695.^[79] She died between July 1734 and 12 December 1734.^[80]

In the division of his father's estate in 1706, John was described as a weaver. In the collections of the Beverly Historical Society, there is a receipt for John's purchase of a slave in 1734.^[81]

In his will dated 26 May 1756, proved 24 April 1758, John left bequests to his daughters Bethia and Elizabeth Patch, widow, and all of his real and personal estate to his son William.

"The Sallows-Solas-Sollis-Sollace Family: Mariners of Salem and Beverly Massachusetts," *The American Genealogist* 73 (1997):1–14, 115–34, at 122–23.

⁶⁷ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 23], 2:562.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, 2:283; Sanborn, *Lost Babes* [note 24], 46, "Benjamin Stanley of Beverly & wife 40s each. Term of Court 1 August 1727."

⁶⁹ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 23], 2:283.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, 2:560.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, 2:286.

⁷² *Ibid.*, 2:562.

⁷³ *Ibid.*, 2:284.

⁷⁴ Upham, *Records of First Church* [note 14], 39, "George Standlys child."

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, 40, "George Standly's child."

⁷⁶ Essex County Probate, 335:279–80.

⁷⁷ Upham, *Records of First Church* [note 14], 114, Rebecca wife of John Standley was baptized at Beverly 25 August 1695.

⁷⁸ "The Children of Mordecai Larcom of Beverly," *Essex Institute Historical Collections*, 43 (1907):190–91; and William F. Abbot, "Genealogy of the Larcom Family," *Essex Institute Historical Collections* 58 (1922):41–48, 129–150, at 46.

⁷⁹ See note 77.

⁸⁰ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 23], 2:563, "____, w. John Standly."

⁸¹ Beverly Historical Society, Document 29068.

Children of John² and Rebecca (Larcom) Standley all born at Beverly and baptized at the First Church there.^[82]

- i. WILLIAM³ STANDLEY, b. 31 Aug. 1700; bp. 16 Nov. 1701; d. Beverly 16 Oct. 1778;^[83] m. (1) Beverly 2 Sept. 1724 HANNAH STONE,^[84] m. (2) Beverly 20 Feb. 1753 MIRIAM HARRIS.^[85]
- ii. REBECCA STANDLEY, b. 30 Sept. 1703; bp. 16 Oct. 1703; d. before 6 March 1708/9 when another Rebecca was born.
- iii. BETHIA STANDLEY, b. 25 Feb. 1706/7; bp. 18 Aug. 1706; d. Beverly 5 July 1785 unmarried.^[86]
- iv. REBECCA STANDLEY, b. 6 March 1708/9; bp. 13 March 1708/9; d. Beverly between Sept. 1736 and June 1737;^[87] m. Ipswich 14 Jan. 1731 RICHARD COY.^[88]
- v. ELIZABETH STANDLEY, b. 5 Dec. 1712; bp. 7 Dec. 1712; m. Beverly 30 Dec. 1736 THOMAS PATCH.^[89]

4. SANDS² STANDLEY (*George*¹) was baptized at the First Church in Beverly 12 November 1676.^[90] He died in Jamaica, West Indies, 26 April 1702.^[91] He married before 1702 **ABIGAIL HASKELL**, born at Beverly 16 August 1683, daughter of Josiah and Sarah (Griggs) Haskell.^[92] She married second at Beverly (intentions dated 3 December 1704) William Reth/Reith of Marblehead.^[93]

On 29 June 1702, Abigail was named administrator of the estate of Sands Standley, mariner.^[94] On 31 March 1704, his estate was valued at twenty-six pounds, ten shillings. It consisted of wearing apparel, a bed and furniture, a parcel of goods that came home in his chest, household goods, and eighteen shillings, nine pence in money.^[95]

On 2 February 1707/8, Abigail was made guardian of her son Sands, “son of Sands Standly of Beverly, Dec’d minor of about five years given unto his mother Abigaile Standly alias Reith now wife of Wm. Reith of Marbleh’d.”^[96]

⁸² *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 23], 1:308–10; Upham, *Records of First Church* [note 14], 121, 126, 131, 136, 143.

⁸³ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 23], 2:563.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, 2:286.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.*, 2:286.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, 2:562.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*, 2:402.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, 2:288.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, 2:283.

⁹⁰ There were families named Sands, Sandys, Sandis, etc. in Boston and Essex County, but no connection to the Standley or Lovett families has been found.

⁹¹ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 23], 2:562.

⁹² *Ibid.*, 1:166 (birth); 2:150 (parents’ marriage); Essex County Deeds, 20:179; Ira Joseph Haskell, *Chronicles of the Haskell Family* (Lynn, Mass.: Ellis Printing Co., 1932), 38 and map on endpapers.

⁹³ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 23], 2:286.

⁹⁴ Essex County Probate, 307:365.

⁹⁵ Essex County Probate, 308:220–21.

⁹⁶ Essex County Probate, 309:282.

Child of Sands² and Abigail (Haskell) Standley:

- i. SANDS³ STANDLEY, b. Beverly 14 Sept. 1702;^[97] m. Marblehead 1 Oct. 1724
MARY CHARDER.^[98]

5. JONATHAN² STANDLEY (*George*¹) was baptized at the First Church in Beverly 18 January 1679/80. He died after 28 February 1750 when he sold a parcel of land in Bertie County, North Carolina.^[99] He married at Boston 25 January 1704, **ELIZABETH FOSTER**.^[100] She died, presumably in North Carolina, after 1 April 1713 when she signed a deed by mark.^[101]

On 26 July 1706 in the division of his father's estate after the death of his mother, "Jonathan Standley of Boston . . . mariner" received "twenty & five pounds curr^t Silver money of New England" as his share. He and his wife Elizabeth appeared and signed with their marks.^[102]

By 1707 Jonathan was in Perquimans Precinct, Albemarle County, North Carolina. On 31 January 1706[/], as "Jonathan Stanley, Mariner," he purchased a "plantation and tract of land containing three hundred and sixteen acres."^[103] Six years later on 1 April 1713, Jonathan "Stanly" of Perquimans Precinct and Elizabeth his wife sold the same land. Jonathan moved to Chowan Precinct in the same county [later set off as Bertie County] where he bought 260 acres of land on the south side of Ahotsky Swamp, recorded at the February Court 1729, and at the November Court 1733, he recorded 250 more acres in the same area.^[104] On 13 December 1748, he sold 300 acres of the land for forty pounds to "George Standly son of the sd. Jonathan Standly."^[105] On 28 February 1750, as Jonathan Standly, Sr., now of Johnston County, he sold 300 acres on the south side of Ahoshey Swamp, "being the plantation whereon I lately lived."^[106]

This 1750 sale appears to have been the last record of Jonathan² Standley. He has not been found in later Bertie County records or Johnston County records (some of which have not survived). On 5 December 1755, Jonathan Standley bought 240 acres on the south side of Roquist Swamp from Moses and Mary

⁹⁷ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 23], 1:309.

⁹⁸ *Vital Records of Marblehead* [note 50], 2:405.

⁹⁹ Bertie County Deeds, G:364, abstracted in Mary Best Bell, *Colonial Bertie County, North Carolina [Deed Books A-H, 1720-1757]*, 6 vols. (Windsor, N.C.: Colonial Bertie, 1963-68), 5:311.

¹⁰⁰ *[Twenty-Eighth] Report of the Record Commissioners of the City of Boston Containing the Boston Marriages from 1700 to 1751*. (Boston: Municipal Printing Office, 1898), 15.

¹⁰¹ Perquimans County Deeds, A:326, abstracted in Weynette Parks Haun, *Perquimans County, North Carolina, Deed Abstracts, 1681 thru 1729, Book I* (Durham, N.C.: the compiler, 1983), 61. Both signed with their marks.

¹⁰² Essex County Deeds, 27:67-68.

¹⁰³ Perquimans County Deeds, A:269, abstracted in Haun, *Perquimans County Deed Abstracts* [note 101], 52.

¹⁰⁴ Bertie County Deeds, C:190; D:16, abstracted in Bell, *Colonial Bertie County* [note 99], 2:100; 3:135.

¹⁰⁵ Bertie County Deeds, G:173, abstracted in Bell, *Colonial Bertie County* [note 99], 5:290.

¹⁰⁶ See note 99.

Hare, with Jonathan Standley, Junior, witnessing the deed.^[107] Fortunately, this land was referred to in the 1773 will of Jonathan³ Standley, so the grantee must have been Jonathan³ Standley, not his father.

Children of Jonathan² Standley; Elizabeth (Foster) Standley was definitely the mother of the oldest child and perhaps the mother of the others.^[108] There may have been other children.

- i. JONATHAN³ STANDLEY, b. Beverly 16 July 1705,^[109] d. Bertie County, N.C., 5 March 1773 (will) and April 1773 (probate).^[110] He m. (1) say 1726 MARGARET _____,^[111] who probably was the mother of all his children. He m. (2) by June 1769,^[112] ANN GARDNER, d. between 17 June 1775 (will, mentioning only her siblings) and 5 April 1775 (inventory),^[113] daughter of Martin Gardner of Bertie Co.^[114]

The will of Jonathan Standley, dated 5 March 1773, proved in April 1773, mentions sons David Standley and Edmond Standley,^[115] daughters Elisabeth Roades, Jemima Kittrell (mother of Joshua Spivey), Esther Spivey, Susanna Baker, Mary Stallings, and Martha Standley; goddaughter Sarah Thomas Junior; wife Ann Standley. Executors were to be son David Standley and son-in-law Thomas Roades.

- ii. ?SANDS STANDLEY. His unusual first name strongly suggests he was a descendant of George¹ Standley, and his presence as an adult in North Carolina by 1742 (approximate year of birth of his oldest child, also named Sands)^[116] indicates he was too old to have been a grandchild of Jonathan² Standley.

¹⁰⁷ Bell, *Colonial Bertie County* [note 99], 6:359, citing Book H, p. 245.

¹⁰⁸ See Larry Stanley's website, familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/s/t/a/Larry-R-Stanley, for extensive detail on descendants of Jonathan² Standley. Descriptions of successful DNA matches with descendants of Jonathan² Standley's brothers are on that website at [FILE/0069page.html](#), under the title "DNA-Match #5 (George & Bethia Lovett Standley)."

¹⁰⁹ *Vital Records of Beverly* [note 23], 1:308.

¹¹⁰ David B. Gammon, *Abstracts of Wills, Bertie County, North Carolina, 1722–1774* (Raleigh, N.C.: the compiler, 1990), 59.

¹¹¹ As "Margrett Standley" she witnessed the 1736 will of John Hale of Bertie Precinct, who made friend Jonathan Standley his executor (Gammon, *Abstracts of Wills, Bertie County, 1722–1774* [note 110], 22; Weynette Parks Haun, *Bertie County, North Carolina, County Court Minutes, 1724 thru 1739, Book I* [Durham, N.C., the compiler, 1976], 84). It is possible Margaret was instead the second wife of Jonathan² Standley.

¹¹² "Jonathen Standly" and wife Ann acknowledged a deed in June 1769 (Weynette Parks Haun, *Bertie County, North Carolina, County Court Minutes, 1763 thru 1771, Book III* [Durham, N.C., the compiler, 1978], 79).

¹¹³ David B. Gammon, *Abstracts of Wills, Bertie County, North Carolina, 1774–1797* (Raleigh, N.C.: the compiler, 1990), 5; Laura Willis, *Bertie County, N.C. Wills: Vol. One* (Melber, Ky.: Simmons Historical Publications, 2000), 11–12. The date of the inventory is given in David B. Gammon, *Records of Estates, Bertie County, North Carolina, 1734–1788: Volume II, Loose Estates Papers* (Raleigh, N.C.: the compiler, 1993), 94.

¹¹⁴ Gammon, *Abstracts of Wills, Bertie County, 1722–1774* [note 110], 20.

¹¹⁵ In addition, Jonathan³ Standley evidently had a son Jonathan Standley Jr., on whose estate administration was granted to David Standley 31 August 1763 (Gammon, *Records of Estates, Bertie County* [note 113], 94). See note 107 and related text.

¹¹⁶ See the website cited in note 108.

About 1748 “Sands Stanly” bought land in Johnston Co., N.C., from Simon Bright.^[117]

- iii. GEORGE STANDLEY, b. by 1727 at the latest (since his father sold him land in 1748); m. by 22 Sept. 1755 ANN _____.^[118] He appears to have been the George Standley to whom a land bounty warrant was issued in Wilkes Co., Ga., 1 March 1784, executed 16 July 1784, for one hundred acres, and granted to his widow “Ader” 13 Oct. 1785.^[119] Letters of administration on the estate of George Standley were granted in Wilkes Co. to his widow Ader on 28 May 1784.^[120]

Deborah Kimball Nowers, Ed.D., is a descendant of George¹ Standley. She may be reached at P.O. Box 267, Wales, MA 01081 (nowersd@charter.net).

¹¹⁷ Charles R. Holloman, “Cross-Index to Deeds: Johnston Co., 1748–1759; Dobbs Co., 1759–1791; Lenoir Co., 1791–1880,” *The North Carolinian* [later *North Carolina Genealogy*], 1 (1955):3–13 et seq., at 5, 12.

¹¹⁸ Gammon, *Abstracts of Wills, Bertie County, 1722–1774* [note 110], 43–44.

¹¹⁹ Warrant #890, from the website cited in note 108. The 1785 grant is listed in Rev. Silas Emmett Lucas, Jr., ed., *Index to the Headright and Bounty Grants of Georgia, 1756–1909*, rev. ed. (Greenville, S.C.: Southern Historical Press, 1982), 619.

¹²⁰ Wilkes County, “Small Book of Mixed Records, Wills, Administrations and Deeds, 1781–88,” folio 27, abstracted in Grace Gillam Davidson, *Early Records of Georgia, Volume One, Wilkes County* (Macon, Ga.: n.p., 1933), 41, 42.

THE ENGLISH BACKGROUND OF
RICHARD KENT SR. AND STEPHEN KENT
OF NEWBURY, MASSACHUSETTS, AND MARY, WIFE OF
NICHOLAS EASTON OF NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

Jane Fletcher Fiske

(concluded from Register 162 [2008]:254)

GENEALOGICAL SUMMARY

- 1. JOHN^D KENT** was of Nether Wallop on Friday the 15th of March 1527 [1528] when he made his will, naming wife Johan and son Thomas:^[35]

In the first instance I bequeath my soul to God Almighty, the lady Virgin Mary and my body to be buried in the churchyard of Saint Andrew of Lower Walope I bequeath to the mother church of Winchester 4d Item I bequeath to the high altar of Saint Andrew of Walope 12d Item I bequeath to the church of Walope for the reparations one service book 6s 8d Item my three spiritual sons [godsons] 12d

The rest of my goods of this not bequeathed I give and bequeath to Johan my wife whom I constitute ordain and make my lawful executrix in order she dispose the rest of my goods of this kind, my lawful debts first paid, for the salvation of my soul just as it shall seem best to expedite and to God. I wish that my wife Johan recover of Peter Osgode 2s 4d and of Richard Carter 8d

Item I ordain and make Thomas my son supervisor of this my last will in order he shall see that this my last will in all things to be had

And these witness lord Robert Lynsey curate there Thomas Spredberow and others

Children of John^D Kent, probably with his wife Joan/Johan _____ (there were probably other children as well):

2. i. THOMAS^C KENT, b. say 1500; m. CHRISTIAN _____.
- ii. NICHOLAS KENT, d. 1558, leaving a will dated April 1558 (discussed in Part 1) naming wife Christian and daughter Katherine, and appointing Thomas Kent overseer.^[36]

2. THOMAS^C KENT (*John^D*) was born say 1500. He died between 31 October 1558, when he made his will, and 28 November 1558, when an inventory of his estate was taken. He married **CHRISTIAN** _____, who died after 1571 when her name was on a tithing list for Nether Wallop.^[37] As indicated by their wills,

³⁵ Archdeaconry of Winchester Probate, Hampshire Record Office [HRO], 1528B/30, translated from the Latin by Duncan Harrington.

³⁶ Archdeaconry of Winchester Probate, HRO, 1558U/134/1.

³⁷ Vick, *West Hampshire Lay Subsidy Assessments* [note 33], 13.

Thomas had a brother, evidently Nicholas Kent of Nether Wallop, who predeceased him by a few months.

Thomas Kent of Nether Wallop, yeoman, made his will “the last daye of october” 1558 (date proved not given).^[38] After a request to be buried in the churchyard of the Church of St. Andrew in Nether Wallop and bequests to his mother church of Winchester and his own parish church, he bequeathed [italics added for emphasis; paragraphs added for clarity]:

to *John Kent* my sone xl shepe and they to be delivered out of howlem fowlde And one cow.

Item I will to *Ric^d Kent* my sone xl schepe and one cow of iii yeres olde.

Itm I wyll unto *Jane Kent* my dowgter xl schepe and one cow of ii yeres olde And they to be delivrd owt of the hands of Thomas Kent now being in Newtontony.

Itm I wyll to *Katerin Aloger* my dawghter xx scheepe and to be delivered out of Howlam flowcke.

Itm I will unto evri one of Kateryn Alogers chylderen one cow & one lambe a peece And I will to *Elizabeth Spradborow* iiii b[ushels?] of weath v quartes of barley Itm I wyll to *Robt Spradborow* iij k—of barly and iij yards of clowth to make him a Gown.

Itm to evri one of my God Children iij d a peec.

Itm I wyll to *John Smythe* iij quartes of barly and ii [bushels] of wheate Itm I wyll evry one of John Smythes children one cowe and one lambe a peac Itm I wyll to [----] Sutton one yewe and one lambe Itm I wyll to the mayntenance of [? Carteryn Pike?] vis viijd. The resydew of my goods not gevyn nor bequeyth[ed] I wyll to *Christian Kent my wyffe* and *Thomas Kent my Sone* howme I do constitute ordayn and make my executors of this my last wyll and testament and they to dypose for my Soule and all Chrystian soulys my death and [legacies] paid.

Itm I wyll that *Chrystian my wyffe* to have all my goods mowfabyll and unmofabill thatt is in my house with all the Cowne in the barnes and other howses and also to have the one halfe of my lease of my house and farne dewryng hir lyfe if that she kepe her selfe a wydow or els nott And after her deathe to Remayne unto *Thomas kent* And also I wyll that Chrystian my wyffe to have the [cowlses?] house houle to hur selfe.

Itm I wyll after the Deathe of Chrystian my wyffe that all suche goodes and Cattylls to be equally dyvydyd that I have gevyn unto hur by this my last wyll unto *John Kent Ric^d Kent Katern Aloger* and *Jane Kent my sons and dowthers*.

Itm I will *Thomas Kent my sone* to have the other halfe of my lease and he to have all the other halfe without the dowyers [i.e., outdoors] as horse kyne schepe hoggs and all other cattyll that be about the house and halfe the weath in the fylde and he to bryng att the barly season halfe ye sede to sow the season.

Itm I wyll *Thomas Kent* my sone shall pay all and syngular my deats and other my legacys att the tyme when yt is dew to be payd And to Receive all my deatts thatt I have now owyng unto me And to him all the [chatth?] so long as he dew lyffe and he to dwell there.

Itm I wyll to *Kateryn Kent my brothers daughter* one cowe and one lambe.

Itm I wyll my land sett and lying in West Lavyngton unto John Kent my sonne after the yeres

³⁸ Archdeaconry of Winchester Probate, HRO, 1558B/137/1.

of v yeres And I wyll *Thomas Kent* [my] sonne to sowe the [w]hole crowpe att the tyme and yentrynce of ye saed *John Kent* my sonne And that the said lande to be lett owte for the said v yeres by the descretion of my executors that is to saye *Chrystian my wyff and Thomas my sonne* and the too lett ytt owte for the most p[ro]fitt they maye And to paye the Rentes unto *Ric^d Kent my sonne and Jane Kent my dowhter* dewryng the said terme by [words off edge of copy] And more I wyll that and yff *John Kent my sonne* do fayle witheowt the heyres of [illegible] then I wyll ytt unto Richard Kent my sonne And yf that *Richard Kent my sonne* do ffayle in lyke [---] then I Wyll ytt to Remayne unto [words off edge of copy] *Kent my sonne* and to his heyers.

Item I wyll that Edward Aloger and John Smyth to bee mi over seyers of this mi p[re]sent wyll and testament and they to have for thyr payne a pec iii s iiid.

In wytnesse whereof Thomas Aloger Edward Aloger and John Smyth with others.

The inventory, taken 28 November 1558 by Thomas Carter, William Hatchard, and Thomas Aloger, suggests a prosperous farm life with widespread connections. Thomas owned 220 sheep, and the numerous debts due to him included sums from Collyns of Stockbridge, John Kent of Holbery, Rysse of Andover and his wife, Edmond Webe of Dorchester, John Holmes of Sodbery for yarn, and William Leache of Southampton.

Children of Thomas^C and Christian (____) Kent, named in father's 1558 will:

- i. THOMAS KENT, b. say 1535; d. 1566; m. (1) _____ (____) PEEC; (2) JULIAN _____. His father in his 1558 will named Thomas co-executor (with his mother), and he was to have half of the lease of his farm and half of the outdoor property consisting of livestock and wheat and grain in the field. Thomas's will dated 5 Jan. 1562[3], proved 4 Sept. 1566,^[39] names his brother Richard, wife Julyan, his first wife's daughter Jonne Peec, and daughter Elizabeth, and mentions his mother, with whom he directs his daughter to live. Bequests included: to Thomas Mownke of Porton, 20 sheep; money that William Lewys owed him to William's eldest daughter Joan, son William, and younger daughters; to John Lewyse's wife a silk hat and a white cape; to John Smith, wheat; to his servant Edith a ewe sheep. Wife Julyan was to have livestock some of which were at Newton and some at Wallop, household stuff and all the brass and pewter she brought at marriage; the residue to go to daughter Elizabeth and she to be executrix with Alexander Rede and John Purdew as overseers; if Elizabeth died in minority the property to go to the testator's brother Richard.
- ii. KATHERINE KENT, d. 1590; m. _____ ALOGER/ALSHER. In her will dated 13 Oct. 1589, proved 27 April 1590, Katheren Alsher of Nether Wallop, widow, made bequests to daughters Johan and Julyan, sons Thomas, Phillippe, Ric[hard], Robert, and John, daughter Margerye and her children, and son Richard's wife; to Katheren Tegg, godson Richard Lynwoodde, and Elizabeth Eston of Broughton; the residue to son John, he to be executor with brother Richard

³⁹ Archdeaconry of Winchester Probate, HRO, 1563 A47 [register copy] and 1566 B/40 [original].

Kent and John Millar overseers.^[40]

- 3 iii. RICHARD^B KENT, b. 1543-1545; m. (1) perhaps _____ (_____) GEARLE; (2) ELIZABETH _____.
- iv. JOHN KENT, m. probably before 1564, ALICE ALSHER, daughter of _____ and Elizabeth (_____) Alsher. By his father's 1558 will John was to have land in West Lavington, Wilts, after five years, 40 sheep and one cow, and an equal portion of livestock with his brothers and sisters after the death of their mother. His brother Thomas was to sow the West Lavington land at the time of John's entrance to it. The will of Elizabeth Alsher, widow, of Nether Wallop, dated in 1564 and proved in 1573,^[41] names daughter Alse Kent and appoints son-in-law John Kent executor.
- v. JANE KENT, unmarried in 1558 when by her father's will she was to have 40 sheep and one cow to be delivered out of the hands of Thomas Kent in Newton Tony, and an equal portion of livestock with her brothers and sister after the death of their mother. Perhaps she married John Miller, who had a wife Jone and who called Richard Kent [no. 5] cousin.
- vi. (perhaps) DAUGHTER, d. before 1558; m. JOHN SMYTH, who is named in her father's will with children whose legacy matched those of Katherine Aloger's children.

3. RICHARD^B KENT (*Thomas^C, John^D*) of Nether Wallop, was born probably between 1543 and 1545,^[42] son of Thomas and Christian (_____) Kent. He died between 13 June 1609 (will) and 11 November 1609 (probate). The name of his first wife has not been found, and burial registers for Nether Wallop before 1600 that would have named her do not survive. The 1605 burial record of his son Thomas (in Over Wallop) refers to him as "Richard Jnr."^[43]

The wife named in Richard's will was **ELIZABETH**, but he refers to her as "my now wife," which suggests — but does not prove — that he had an earlier marriage. One of his wives was probably a widow Gearle, as Richard's 1609 will refers to son-in-law [probably stepson] Thomas Gearle and the latter's children Thomas, John, and Joan.^[44]

Richard Kent was in some way connected with the Miller family, possibly through his wife but perhaps through the marriage of his sister Jane. His son Richard is referred to as "cosen Richard Kent" in the will of John Miller in 1633, witnessed by the younger Richard and his own son Edward.^[45] Richard's great-

⁴⁰ Archdeaconry of Winchester Probate, HRO, 1590/A2/1.

⁴¹ Archdeaconry of Winchester Probate, HRO, 1573A/02.

⁴² In a deposition dated 29 September 37 Eliz [1595] his age was given as 50, and on the following 22 December as 52 (Seversmith, *Colonial Families* [note 2], 1,686–87, citing Exchequer Depositions, E. 134/Eliz. Michaelmas 37/38 – 16 York and Hants).

⁴³ Thomas Kent of Over Wallop in his 1558 will named a son Richard, who may have been the older man of that name; a Richard Kent was buried in Over Wallop 17 March 1604/5, shortly before Thomas, son of Richard of Nether Wallop died there.

⁴⁴ While it is possible that Thomas Gearle had married a daughter of Richard Kent, the legacies involved suggest a different relationship.

⁴⁵ See note 94 for further details of John Miller's will.

grandson Edward Kent in his 1657 will referred to “Aunt Gore” [Elizabeth Miller Gore] and “Uncle Edward Miller, merchant of Southampton,” both of whom were children of the same John Miller, so there was probably a later intermarriage between the two families.

Richard Kent was listed on the 1586 Hampshire Lay Subsidy — the only Kent in Nether Wallop — for goods worth £8/8s.^[46] In October 1589 his sister Katherine Alsher appointed him an overseer of her will.

On 29 September 37 Elizabeth [1595], Richard Kent of Nether Wallop, yeoman, aged 50, deposed at Andover, Hampshire, in a suit between the Vicars Choral of York and Simon Purdew, gent., plaintiffs, and William Typper and Margaret Thornborough, widow, deforciant. Kent said that “he knows the plaintiffs and defendants and the parsonage of Nether Wallop, and the latter has been held by Simon Purdew all the time he can remember and he thinks it is held of the Vicars Choral of York.”^[47] On 22 December of the same year Richard Kent, aged 52 [*sic*], deposed and said that Simon Purdew’s father was Richard Purdew, and in a separate deposition he stated that “the other part of the glebe land is in Cosserton Field, and that Simon Purdew has taken the tithe corn, grain and other profits from 24 Elizabeth [1581/2] until 34 Elizabeth [1591/2].”^[48]

Richard’s will, dated 13 June 1609, is quoted at length in the discussion above. Richard made bequests to his son Richard and the latter’s son Edward, and to the children of his deceased son Thomas: Richard, Thomas, David, John, Stephen, Joanna, Martha, and Mary Kent. He bequeathed property in Nether Wallop, Over Wallop, West Lavington, and Bentley, and made a bequest to the parish church at Broughton.^[49] Thomas Gearle, named as son-in-law in the will, received “the house and maulthouse wherein he now dwelleth,” and each of his three children received ten sheep. This was a substantial legacy, and it is possible that Thomas Gearle’s wife was a deceased daughter of Richard Kent, but she is not named and we think it more likely that Thomas was the son of Richard’s first wife and half-brother to his own children.

Children of Richard Kent, probably by an unknown first wife:

4. i. THOMAS^A KENT, b. say 1563; m. ELLEN PYLE.
5. ii. RICHARD KENT of Nether Wallop, b. say 1570; m. JOAN PYLE.

4. THOMAS^A KENT (*Richard^B, Thomas^C, John^D*) was born say 1563, son of Richard Kent. He died at Upper Wallop, Hampshire, probably on 25 May 1605, the day after he made a nuncupative will. The parish clerk evidently forgot to

⁴⁶ C. R. Davey, ed., *The Hampshire Lay Subsidy Rolls, 1586*, Hampshire Record Series, vol. 4 (Winchester, Hampshire: Hampshire County Council, 1981), 39. Kents listed in Upper Wallop were John Kent, farmer, £9/9s, John Kent of Thougheham, £4/4s, Philip Kent £5/5s, Richard Kent £3/3s, and Robert Kent £3/3s.

⁴⁷ See note 42.

⁴⁸ See note 42.

⁴⁹ Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills, 100 Dorset, PROB 11/114.

change the month in the register, for under April 1605 it is recorded that “on the xxvth [day] In the yeare of the lord 1605 was buried Thomas Kent sonn of Richard Kent Jnr.”

Thomas Kent married at Upper Wallop, 20 June 1585, **ELLEN/HELEN PYLE**, daughter of Richard and Phillis (Bassett) Pyle.^[50] Ellen married second at Upper Wallop 17 February 1608/9, evidently as his second wife, Peter Osgood,^[51] and they were living at Romsey, Hampshire, when Peter made his will in January 1635[/6]. Richard Pyle, in his will dated 20 March 1603[/4], proved 25 November 1605,^[52] named his sons Edward, Walter, and Richard, but his legacy of £10 “to each of my daughters” did not include any of their names. However, as noted above in the discussion, the will of Richard Pyle, Ellen’s brother, dated 20 January 1623, proved 12 May 1629, included bequests to three of the sons of “my sister Ellen Osgood,” John, Stephen, and Thomas Kent.^[53]

Too close to death to make a written will, on 24 May 1605 Thomas Kent of Upper Wallop, yeoman, “our late neighbour,” dictated his wishes to Richard Osgood, Richard Kente the younger, and Edward Pyle the younger of Upper Wallopp, yeomen, requesting burial in the church or churchyard of Upper Wallop. He left to his five sons, Richard, Thomas, David, John, and Stephen, “all my estate interest and tearme of yeres w[hi]ch I have yett to come of and in the Rectory or parsonage of Idmystone in the countie of Wiltesh[ire],” to be divided equally, and to his three daughters, Joanna, Martha, and Mary Kent, 20 marks apiece at the age of eighteen. All the rest of his goods he left to “Hellen my welbeloved wife whome I doe ordaine make and constitute sole and onlie executrix and I doe humblie desire and appointe my lovinge father Richard Kente of Nether Wallopp to be overseer.”^[54] The will was proved 30 June 1605.

Peter Osgood was of Romsey when he made his will on 19 January 1634[/5]; it was proved 9 May 1639. He bequeathed to “Ellen my wife” the sum of one hundred and threescore pounds [£160], half to be paid in money and household stuff before Michaelmas next, and the other half within a year after. All the rest of his goods and chattels he left to “my beloved son in law James Elcom of Romsey,”^[55] who was to be executor. The will was attested by Ellen with a

⁵⁰ Richard Pile and Phillis Bassett were married at Upper Wallop, 8 July or August 1549. Phillis was buried there 11 January 1594. See note 3.

⁵¹ Peter Osgood was probably the son of Peter Osgood of Upper Wallop who was buried at Upper Wallop 26 January 1585[/06], leaving a will dated 10 January 1585 in which he specified that son Peter “shall have our house when he cometh unto the age of 21 yeres called by the name of greate house with certayne appell trees and the ground that they stand in bounded out unto the sayd house payeing his brother Rychard the sum of 4d by the yere”; his bequest also included some furniture (Archdeaconry of Winchester Probate, HRO, 1585A 85/1). An article on the Osgood family is forthcoming in *The American Genealogist*.

⁵² Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills, 78 Hayes, PROB 11/106.

⁵³ Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills, 37 Ridley, PROB 11/155.

⁵⁴ Archdeaconry of Winchester Probate, HRO, 1605 A 50/1.

⁵⁵ The name could be *Elcon* or *Ecton*, but a search of *Hampshire Burial Index 1400-1837*, CD-ROM (Hampshire Genealogical Society, 2002), shows Elcom/Elcome families at Romsey

promise that, upon the payment of her legacy, she would deliver to the said James Elcom or his assigns “those bonds wherein the sayd Peter was formerly bond to her” (probably concerning the legacies of her Kent children).^[56] It is not clear whether Ellen was living when the will was proved or not; no record of her death or burial was found.

Children of Thomas^A and Ellen (Pyle) Kent, all but Phillis named in the wills of their father in 1605 and grandfather Richard Kent in 1609, sons grouped before daughters, so the order is uncertain:

6. i. RICHARD¹ KENT, b. ca. 1586; he was the 1635 immigrant to Newbury, Mass., known as Richard Kent Sr.; m. (1) perhaps MARY DREW; (2) EMME _____.
- ii. PHILLIS KENT, bur. Over Wallop 28 May 1588, “daughter of Thomas Kente.”
- iii. PHILLIS KENT (again), bur. 6 March 1588/9, “daughter of Thomas Kente.” Perhaps there was just one child Phillis, but there are two burial entries in the register.
- iv. JOANNA KENT, b. say 1592; m. perhaps ROGER BANKES and/or PHILIP DAWLING. Her brother John’s will in 1631 included a legacy to “brother Roger Bankes,” and the will of her uncle Richard Kent in 1638 mentioned children of Philip and Joan Dawling just following the widow Martha Browne, who was Joanna’s sister. Joanna’s grandfather Richard Kent in his 1609 will made a small bequest to “Philip Dowling the younger.”^[57]
- v. THOMAS KENT, b. say 1594; d. probably 1638 by Sept.;^[58] m. MATURNIA _____,^[59] who d. by June 1639 (see below). He received a legacy of £100 from his grandfather Kent in 1609 and £10 from his uncle Richard Pyle in 1623. He was probably the “Thomas Kent, of Upper Wallop, clerk, living in 1623.”^[60] He was named an overseer in the will of David Pyle of Upper Wallop, dated 7 or 9 May 1630; he witnessed the will and signed the inventory taken 16 May 1630.^[61] In June 1633 Thomas was executor of his brother John’s will. The Sept. 1638 will of his cousin Richard Kent of Nether Wallop includes a bequest of £5 to be divided equally among the children of “cozen Thomas Kent late of Upper Wallop, deceased.” On 5 Oct. 1638 administration on the

during that period, in various spellings, but no Elcons or Eltons. There was, however, an Ecton–Kent marriage at Upper Wallop in 1603.

⁵⁶ Archdeaonry of Winchester Probate, HRO, 1639 B53/1. As the son-in-law James Elcom could not have been Ellen’s son, he was probably married to a daughter of Peter Osgood by an earlier marriage.

⁵⁷ A Philip Dowling of Longstoke, Hampshire, left a will dated 20 April 1607, and another Philip Dowling of Longstoke left a will dated in 1668 (Archdeaonry of Winchester Probate, HRO, 1668 B19); neither has been examined. No record of a suitable Roger Bankes was found.

⁵⁸ This was the date of cousin Richard Kent’s will. There is a hiatus in the burial registers of Upper Wallop from 1625 to 1664.

⁵⁹ Maturnia’s odd name is seen only in the two probate references, both of which are in Latin. It might be an attempt to Latinize a more familiar English name, but no other record has been found.

⁶⁰ In “Kent of Boscombe” [note 31], *Wiltshire Notes and Queries*, 7:234n, the author speculates incorrectly that this Thomas might be Thomas Kent of Newton Tony, Wiltshire.

⁶¹ Archdeaonry of Winchester Probate, HRO, 1630 A79/1 (will) and 79/2 (inventory).

estate of Thomas Kent late of Upper Wallop, deceased, was given to his widow Maturia Kent.^[62] On 26 June 1639 a commission was issued to Thomas Kent “natural and lawful son of Thomas Kent late of Upper Wallop deceased to administer the goods rights and credits of the said deceased (through Maturia Kent his relict and administratrix, now also deceased not fully administering).”^[63] A daughter Mary Kent was bp. 12 Oct. 1623 at Over Wallop. The son Thomas Kent m. _____ Noyes, a daughter of Rev. William and Ann (Parker) Noyes, and sister of New England immigrants James¹ Noyes and Nicholas¹ Noyes.^[64]

- vi. MARTHA KENT, b. say 1596; living 1638 when she was named in her uncle Richard Kent’s will; m. ca 1616 SAMUEL BROWNE, bur. St Mary’s, Shrewsbury, Salop [Shropshire], 6 May 1632. As Samuel Browne of Salop, he matriculated at All Souls’ College, Oxford, 29 Nov. 1595, aged 19, B.A. 3 Nov. 1601, M.A. 3 July 1605, and was preacher of St Mary’s, Shrewsbury, 1619.^[65] He was called “Mr Samuell Browne, publique preacher” in the baptismal records of his children.^[66] In his will dated 11–12 July 1631, proved 13 June 1632,^[67] Samuel Browne, “Curate of St. Maries in Shrewsbury,” named his wife Martha and son William, and mentioned “the other children” but did not name them. In a codicil dated 3 March [1631/2] he explained that son William’s portion and the division of the residue amongst the rest of his children was to be referred to “Martha my wife and my other Executors and they my said children and each of them shall behave themselves towards their mother.” He left specific books to dear friend Mr. Thomas Whitney, parson of Aston Barnell, loving kinsman Mr Roger Browne, clothier, and kinswoman Susan Leighton £5 “if she escape the plague,” and gave one half of his estate to wife Martha and the other half to his children, of whom William was to have the largest portion. In June 1631 Martha’s brother John’s will named “Brother Browne of Shrewsbury”; in 1638 the will of her cousin Richard Kent

⁶² Prerogative Court of Canterbury Administrations, PROB 6/16 folio 218v; translated from the Latin by Duncan Harrington.

⁶³ Prerogative Court of Canterbury Administrations, PROB 6/17 folio 45v; translated from the Latin by Duncan Harrington.

⁶⁴ Dean Crawford Smith and Paul C. Reed, “Four Generations of English Ancestry for the Noyes Family of New England,” *Register* 149 (1995):105–21 at 120. The will of Anne Noyes of Cholderton, Wiltshire, dated 18 March 1655/6, proved 21 April 1658, includes bequests of 12*d* to son-in-law Thomas Kent of Upper Wallop, 4*s* to his wife, and 12*d* apiece to their children (*ibid.*, at 118, citing Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills, 130 Wootton; will also in Henry F. Waters, *Genealogical Gleanings in England*, 2 vols. [Boston: NEHGS, 1901; repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1969], 1:208).

⁶⁵ Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses* [note 6], 2:196.

⁶⁶ *Registers of St Mary’s Shrewsbury, 1584–1812*, Shropshire Parish Registers, Lichfield Diocese, vol. 12 (London: Shropshire Parish Register Society, 1911), ix. Samuel Browne was incumbent at St. Mary’s 1619 (*ibid.*, xii), vicar sometime during the period between 1592 and 1651/2 (*ibid.*, xiv). The “office of public or town preacher was created towards the end of the 16th century. Some of the principal people of the neighbourhood subscribed for a learned divine to live in the town and to preach on all public occasions and on every Sunday afternoon, in St Mary’s” (*ibid.*, ix).

⁶⁷ Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills, 64 Audley, PROB 11/161.

of Nether Wallop named widow Martha Browne.

Known children of Samuel and Martha (Kent) Browne: 1. *Mary Browne*, bur. St. Mary's 21 March 1619[20].^[68] 2. *William Browne*, b. ca. 1619; matriculated Brasenose College, Oxford, 1 April 1636, aged 17; B.A. 26 Nov. 1639, M.A. 6 July 1642.^[69] 3. *Martha Browne*, bp. St. Mary's 27 Sept. 1621; bur. there 21 March 1625[6].^[70] 4. *Thomas Browne*, bp. St. Mary's 5 June 1623; bur. there 10 April 1624.^[71] 5. *Mary Browne*, bp. St. Mary's 13 Jan. 1624[5].^[72] 6. *Samuel Browne*, bp. St. Chad's 16 Feb. 1625[6];^[73] matriculated St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, 20 Feb. 1643/4, aged 18; B.A. from New Inn Hall, Oxford, 15 April 1648.^[74] 7. *Elizabeth Browne*, bp. St. Chad's 30 Aug. 1627; bur. St. Mary's 21 Oct. 1635.^[75] 8. *Thomas Browne*, bp. St. Mary's 7 March 1629/30.^[76] 9. *Priscilla Browne*, bp. St. Mary's 14 June 1631.^[77]

- vii. DAVID KENT, b. say 1598; bur. Over Wallop 18 Sept. 1612, "son-in-law of Peter O[sgood]." David received a legacy of £100 from his grandfather Kent in 1609, and two houses in Lockerley [Hants] "with all the landes and hereditaments rents and commodities therunto belonging," entailed to his male heirs, to pass to his brother John if his own line failed. John bequeathed the property in his own will in 1631.
- viii. MARY KENT, b. say 1601; bur. Romsey 10 Jan. 1629[30]; m. by 1622 NICHOLAS¹ EASTON, who emigrated to New England with their sons Peter and John in 1634.^[78]
- ix. JOHN KENT, b. ca. 1603 (based on his age in 1623, given below, and the birth of a younger brother before 24 May 1605).^[79] d. between 19 June 1631 (will) and 23 June 1633 (probate). John Kent, "s. Thomas, of Upper Wallop, Hants, sacerd. Brasenose Coll., matric. 24 Oct. 1623, aged 19; sup. for B.A. 16 Oct. 1624 . . ."^[80] John and Stephen, named together, received identical legacies in the will of their uncle Richard Pyle (annuities of £8 to be paid out of the income from the parsonage at Idmeston, Wilts). John's will, quoted above, provided the key that unlocked the mystery of his sister Mary's marriage to Nicholas Easton. That will was made his will "in the expectation of travel," which suggests that perhaps John intended to emigrate as his cousin Roger

⁶⁸ *St Mary's Shrewsbury* [note 66], 59.

⁶⁹ Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses* [note 6], 2:198.

⁷⁰ *St Mary's Shrewsbury* [note 66], 61, 70.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, 65, 68.

⁷² *Ibid.*, 67.

⁷³ *Registers of St Chad, 1616–1812*, 3 vols., Shropshire Parish Registers, Lichfield Diocese, vols. 15–17 (London: Shropshire Parish Register Society, 1913–18), 1:46.

⁷⁴ Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses* [note 6], 2:197.

⁷⁵ *St Chad* [note 73], 1:54; *St Mary's Shrewsbury* [note 66], 85.

⁷⁶ *St Mary's Shrewsbury* [note 66], 76.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, 79. On the line following her baptismal entry, without date and probably not specifically related to her, is written "the infection suspected," referring no doubt to the plague.

⁷⁸ Fiske, "English Background of Nicholas Easton" [note 1], *Register* 154:171.

⁷⁹ John and Stephen Kent were possibly twins, though their grandfather Kent's will calls John "fourth son" with no comparable designation for Stephen.

⁸⁰ Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses* [note 6], 2:845.

Ludlow had done shortly before.^[81]

- x. STEPHEN¹ KENT, b. by 24 May 1605 (date of father's will), possibly a twin with his brother John. As Stephen Kent, 32, linen draper, of Salisbury, Wilts, he m. (1) by bond dated 10 Aug. 1637, MARGERY NORRIS, 24, of Wallop, Hants, or Collingbourne Kingston, Wilts.^[82] They came to New England the following year on the *Confidence* of London,^[83] bringing with them Rebecca Kent, daughter of Stephen's brother Richard. Stephen Kent m. (2) ca. 1641 ANN _____, d. Haverhill, Mass., 3 May 1660. He m. (3) ELEANOR (LOUGIE?) SCADLOCK, who survived him. She m. (3) Woodbridge, N.J., in 1679, Richard Smith, Sr., of Woodbridge.^[84] Stephen and his first wife, Margery, had a daughter named in the 1654 will of his brother Richard, "Mary Kent my brother Stephen's daughter which he had by his first wife, one yearling heifer calf." With his second wife, Stephen had six more children. He left Newbury, Mass., to settle in Woodbridge, N.J. The Coddington Papers and Seversmith, *Colonial Families* [note 2], include much information about Stephen Kent and his descendants.

5. RICHARD KENT (*Richard*^B, *Thomas*^C, *John*^D) was born say 1570, son of Richard Kent. He was buried at Nether Wallop, Hampshire, 13 September 1638.^[85] Nether Wallop marriages for the period have not survived, but there are two marriages for men named Richard Kent at Over Wallop in 1594. This Richard is probably the one who married on 22 July 1594, **JOAN PYLE**,^[86] as his son Edward's will names cousin Edward Pile of Nether Wallop. Joanna Kent "uxor Richardi Kente" was buried at Nether Wallop 8 April 1633.^[87] Joan (Pyle) Kent was perhaps a daughter of Richard and Phillis (Bassett) Pyle, and thus perhaps a sister of Ellen Pyle who married Richard Kent's brother Thomas Kent.^[88]

Richard's long and involved will is abstracted here [*italics added for emphasis*].^[89]

In the name of God Amen the ffifte daie of September 1638, I Richard Kente of Nether Wallop in the Countie of South[amp]ton yeoman being sicke and distempered in bodie but of sound and perfect mind and memorie my will is that my bodie bee buryed within the Church of Nether Wallop aforesaid under the Tombestone lying att the Entry of the Chancell there. Item I give and bequeath unto the Cathedrall church of [Winchester] 12d to the p[ar]ish church of Nether Wallop aforesaid 10s unto the poore people of Neather Wallop aforesaid the

⁸¹ Roger Ludlow came to New England in 1630; see note 3.

⁸² "Notes," *Register* 68 (1914):107.

⁸³ Peter Wilson Coldham, *The Complete Book of Emigrants, 1607–1660* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1987), 196. As noted elsewhere, the ages given for Stephen and Margery (17 and 16 respectively) are about half what they should be; Rebecca, however, probably really was 16. Stephen is listed as "Stephan Kent of England."

⁸⁴ Kent file, Coddington Papers, R. Stanton Avery Special Collections, NEHGS.

⁸⁵ *Hampshire Burial Index* [note 55].

⁸⁶ The other Richard Kent married at Over Wallop, 23 September 1594, Jone Holbrooke.

⁸⁷ *Hampshire Burial Index* [note 55].

⁸⁸ See note 3.

⁸⁹ Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills, 134 Lee, PROB 11/178.

some of £5 [and the same sum] unto the poore people of the parrishe of Longstoak [and of] Mottesfont my will is the same to bee delivered with the hands of the churchwardens and overseers of the said severall parishes and places and to bee by them distributed and devided accordinge to their discretions on the first or second Sunday next followinge after my decease. Item I give and bequeath unto the children of *my cozen Thomas Kent late of Upper Wallop* deceased [£5] to bee equally devided amongst them unto *my neece Martha Browne widow* 40s unto the *children of Phillip Dowlinge of Longstoake, and Joane his wife* 30s to be equally divided amongst them unto John Gearle, and Joane Gearle the sonne and daughter of John Gearle late of Neather Wallop deceased 30s to bee equallie devided betwixt them.^[90] Item I give and bequeath unto Edward Prater the sonne of Edward Prater late of Abridge deceased, [half of] All my land, and grounds within the parish of Mottesfont belonging unto a farme there called Mountfarme [a like bequest to Edward's sister Joan Prater follows; the legacy to the Prater children is extremely detailed and lengthy, and Richard directed that they were to live with his executor during their minority. Although no relationship is stated, the nature of the legacy strongly suggests that they were Richard's grandchildren.] unto *Richard Kent sonne of my brother Thomas* [40s] unto *the three daughters of the foresaid Richard Kent th'elder* [40s] apeece to be paid unto them as they shall accomlishe their severall ages of one and twenty yeares unto *Steven Kent sonne of my said brother Thomas* [20s]

He added bequests of 20s to John Asher th'elder and 10s to his own servant Richard Tomes, and 3s 4d each to the servants who might be living with him in the house at the time of his death. All the rest of his goods not otherwise given or bequeathed he left to his son Edward Kent, whom he appointed executor. The will was proved 17 October 1638.

Edward, however, did not long survive his father, and on 5 June 1640 administration was granted to "Anne, relict of Edward Kent deceased whilst he lived son and executor of the testament of the said Richard Kent deceased to administer the goods rights and credits of the aforesaid deceased according to the tenor and effect of the same testament by the aforesaid Edward Kent not full administered of the goods etc."^[91]

Children of Richard and Joan (Pyle) Kent:

- i. EDWARD KENT, b. before 1609 (when he was mentioned in his grandfather Kent's will); bur. Nether Wallop 13 Jan. 1639/40.^[92] Identifying his wife or wives is confusing. On 31 Jan. 1639/40 administration on his estate was given to Jane Kent, relict of Edward Kent late of Nether Wallop, deceased,^[93] but his widow is called Anne Kent a few months later in connection with the completion of his father's administration. Anne's maiden name may have been Miller because their son Edward in his 1657 will named "uncle Edward Miller of Southampton" and "Aunt Gore" (who was born Elizabeth Miller). However, the first Kent child was born by 1631, and the will of John Miller (father of

⁹⁰ Richard's father in his 1609 will named son-in-law Thomas Gearle with children John and Joan, but the relationship was probably that of stepson. The younger Richard Kent and Thomas Gearle would have been half-brothers, so John would have been Richard's nephew.

⁹¹ Prerogative Court of Canterbury Administrations, PROB 11/178 folio 157.

⁹² *Hampshire Burial Index* [note 55].

⁹³ Prerogative Court of Canterbury Administrations, PROB 6/17 folio 94.

Edward Miller and Elizabeth [Miller] Gore) is dated 20 Nov. 1633 and names among others his unmarried daughters Jone and Anna Miller.^[94] Perhaps Edward Kent had two wives and his son Edward's mother [Anne Miller?] was the second. Edward Kent inherited from his father land in Bentley, entailed to his male heirs, which appears to have passed as scheduled to his own son Edward. It is from the will of the latter, written in 1657, that we have the following information about his brothers and sisters.^[95]

Children of Edward Kent (perhaps by two wives): 1. *Richard Kent*, m. *Elizabeth* _____. 2. *Katherine Kent*, m. *Robert Goddard*. 3. *Mary Kent*, bp. Nether Wallop 4 Oct. 1631,^[96] m. *Anthony Pembridge*. 4. *Edward Kent*, bp. Nether Wallop 6 May 1634; bur. there 14 Jan. 1657[8],^[97] his will dated 30 Dec. 1657, proved 8 Feb. 1657[8], names siblings and other family members. 5. *John Kent*, bp. Nether Wallop 26 March 1638.

- ii. (perhaps) DAUGHTER, d. by 1638; m. EDWARD PRATER, who also d. by 1638, leaving children Edward Prater and Joan Prater, who were legatees in the 1638 will of Richard Kent. The size of their legacies, including half of the real estate, and the fact that they were to live with Richard's son and executor Edward Kent during their minority, strongly suggest that they were the testator's grandchildren.

6. RICHARD¹ KENT (*Thomas^A*, *Richard^B*, *Thomas^C*, *John^D*) was born about 1586, son of Thomas and Ellen (Pyle) Kent.^[98] He died at Newbury, Massachusetts, 15

⁹⁴ Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills, 30 Seager, PROB 11/165. John Miller, gent., of Nether Wallop, in his will dated 20 November 1633, proved 30 April 1634, named wife Jone; sons John, Richard, and Edward; unmarried daughters Anna, Jone, Margaret, and Mary; son William Gore; and cousin Richard Kent; and referred to three daughters "already married" [one of whom was Elizabeth Gore]. Witnesses included Richard Kent and Edward Kent. The will of Elizabeth's husband William Gore was published in Waters, *Genealogical Gleanings in England*, [note 64], 1:146–47, with a notation that several of the persons named therein were connected to New England immigrant families.

⁹⁵ Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills, 18 Wootton, PROB 11/272. Edward Kent of Bentley in the parish of Mottisfont, gentleman, bequeathed property at Longstoke and made bequests to the poor of Longstocke and Nether Wallop. He made bequests to his brothers and sisters: Richard Kent and wife Elizabeth; John Kent; Mary wife of Anthony Pembridge, gent., of Bengrove [*sic*], Gloucestershire; and Katherine wife of Robert Goddard of Longstoke; to Aunt Elizabeth Gore; Uncle Edward Miller of Southampton, merchant; cousin Edward Pile the younger of Upper Wallop; friend Anthony Hillary minister of Broughton; nieces and nephews Edward, Richard, and Joan Kent (children of Richard); Jane and Mary Pembridge; and Katherine, Jane, and Elizabeth Goddard; William Monday of Monkestowne; servant Robert at Longstoke; and *kinswoman Sarah Mathews* 10s. Sarah Mathews has not been identified, and it is possible that she was the daughter of Richard¹ Kent, the New England immigrant, and thus Edward's second cousin.

⁹⁶ Nether Wallop, Hampshire, parish registers, HRO microfiche 93M83/PR.

⁹⁷ *Hampshire Burial Index* [note 55].

⁹⁸ Anderson, *Great Migration Volume IV, I–L* [note 13], 141, assigns to him a birth date of "by about 1597 (based on estimated date of marriage)," but we know from other evidence that he Richard¹ Kent was the oldest son of parents married in 1585, followed in quick succession by eight or nine other children before 1605. Moreover, he was of age by 1609 when his grandfather Kent named him in his will.

June 1654.^[99] He was called “Richard Kent Sr.” to distinguish him from Richard Kent the younger (not his son), who came on the same ship in 1634 to New England.^[100]

There is a gap of at least fifteen years between the probable birth date of Richard Kent’s youngest known daughter and his son born at Newbury in 1645. This suggests that his wife **EMME** _____, named in his will as Em, was a second wife.^[101] Emma Kent, widow, died at Newbury 10 January 1676/7.^[102]

He may be the Richard Kent “of Wallop, husbandman,” who married at Winnall, Hampshire (just outside Winchester), on 19 November 1618, **MARY DREW**, also of Wallop.^[103] Although Richard would have been over thirty at that date, his three daughters were all under 21 when they were named in the will of their cousin Richard in 1638, and thus born after 1617. A Mary Kent, not otherwise identified, was buried at Romsey, Hampshire, 27 March 1631.^[104] The Romsey registers^[105] show other Kents living there at the time, but Romsey was the home of Richard’s mother, Ellen (Pyle) (Kent) Osgood, and also of the family of his sister Mary and her husband Nicholas Easton, with whom Richard came to New England. If Richard Kent’s first wife was the Mary Kent buried 27 March 1631, then both he and Nicholas Easton, his brother-in-law, were widowed before their emigration. The fact that Richard in his will singled out his brother Stephen’s daughter Mary for a bequest suggests that her name had significance; namesakes of testators or their spouses were often remembered in wills of the period.^[106]

Richard’s activities between 1610 and his emigration in 1634 are undocumented. His grandfather in his 1609 will left to Richard lands in West Lavington,

⁹⁹ Ibid., 141, citing *Records and Files of the Quarterly Courts of Essex County, Massachusetts*, 9 vols. (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1911–75), 1:406.

¹⁰⁰ For this man see note 22.

¹⁰¹ A record of the marriage of Richard Kent to Emme has not been found. Emme or Em appears to have been a popular name in the Wallop area.

¹⁰² Anderson, *Great Migration Volume IV, I–L* [note 13], 141, citing *Quarterly Courts of Essex County* [note 99], 6:237.

¹⁰³ Arthur J. Willis, comp., *Hampshire Marriage Licenses 1607–1640* (Folkstone, Kent: the compiler, 1957), 22. This cannot be Richard Kent, son of Alexander Kent of Over Wallop, who was not of age in 1618.

¹⁰⁴ *Hampshire Burial Index* [note 55].

¹⁰⁵ Romsey, Hampshire, parish registers, 1569–1802 [FHL 0,041,214–15].

¹⁰⁶ John Coddington believed that Richard Kent’s first wife was Alice Evered alias Webb, daughter of Noah Evered alias Webb of Draycott in the parish of Chiseldon, Wiltshire, whose 1640 will includes bequests “to my daughter Alice’s daughter Sarah £25 to be paid on her day of marriage, and a fourth part of the brass and pewter, and £10 to her sister Joana Kent” (Kent file, Coddington Papers [note 84], based on letter from Rosalie Fellows Bailey, dated 25 March 1955). Members of the Everard alias Webb family did come to New England, so the connection cannot be ruled out without further research. (The will of Noah Evered alias Webb, not viewed by the present author, is in the Wiltshire & Swindon Record Office, P3/E/69 1642, but is not presently available online). If this identification is correct, it names the third Kent daughter as Joanna, and the lack of a bequest to Rebecca could be explained by the fact that she had emigrated in 1638.

Wiltshire, and Upper Wallop, Hampshire. There was a lease on the land in West Lavington, and until that expired Richard was to have his grandfather's land in Nether Wallop, then to surrender it to his brother John. There was evidently some legal matter between the testator's son Richard, "natural and lawful son of the deceased and the executor nominated in the same testament on the one part," and his nephew Richard, "grandson [son] of a son of the said deceased who did not appear," and a sentence was issued 28 June 1610 confirming the testament.^[107]

He may be the Richard Kent who in 1626 was on the Muster Roll for Over Wallop as defaulting one musket.^[108] It is noteworthy that he was not included among the children of sister Helen Osgood named in the will of their uncle Richard Pyle in 1623. Nor was he mentioned in the will of his brother John Kent in 1631. However, in 1638, four years after he had emigrated, his uncle Richard Kent left "unto Richard Kent sonne of my brother Thomas the some of ffortie shillings Unto the three daughters of the foresaid Richard Kent th'elder^[109] ffortie shillings apeece to be paid unto them as they shall accomlishe their severall ages of one and twenty yeares." Uncle Richard also made a bequest to his nephew Stephen Kent, who left that same year for New England. We know from Richard's own will, made in 1654, that his daughter Sarah had remained in England; another daughter, Rebecca, born about 1622 and thus only about twelve when her father emigrated, came to New England (aged 16) with her uncle Stephen in 1638. These facts suggest that Richard either left a first wife in England, or that his wife had died and his children were being raised by relatives.

Richard Kent "of Nubery, Seneor," testified on 2 October 1650 that Nicholas Easton had told him that he had sold to Mr. Stephen Dummer his house and land, lying on both sides of Merrimack ridge, for seven score pounds, and that "although he had sold this house and land deare enough, yet he cold not tell where for to seat himselfe soe againe."^[110]

¹⁰⁷ Prerogative Court of Canterbury PROB 11/115 folio 391, translated from the Latin by Duncan Harrington.

¹⁰⁸ Michael Barnes, *Hampshire Militia Muster Rolls, No. 8. Andover Division, Thorngate Hundred, Andover Regiment, Wallops Company 1626–1638* (Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucs: the author, 2005), 24, citing Hampshire Record Office 44M69/GS/37/73. Richard Pile of Over Wallop was also a defaulter that year.

¹⁰⁹ The fact that his uncle called him "Richard Kent th'elder" indicates that there was a younger Richard Kent in Over Wallop, probably the son of Alexander Kent (whose relationship to this family has not been established) and his wife Katherine Pyle, who were married at Over Wallop 10 October 1605. Their son Richard was under 18 when Alexander made his will in 1622 (Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills, 86 Savile, PROB 11/140), but the fact that he was named ["Richard Kent son of Alexander Kent"] as an overseer in the 1658 will of Edward Pyle the elder of Upper Wallop (Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills, 272 Nabbs, PROB 11/302) shows he could not have been Richard Kent the younger (for whom see notes 22 and 100).

¹¹⁰ Ipswich Deeds 1:70, unpublished transcription by George Freeman Sanborn Jr., "Ipswich Deeds Volume One," 119.

In his will, dated 22 May 1654, proved 26 September 1654,^[111] “Richard Kent Senior of Newberry” made bequests to his son John, to loving wife Em Kent, to “Mary Kent my brother Stephen’s daughter which he had by his first wife,” and to son[-in-law] John Bishop. He left “to daughter Sarah or her children the sum of twenty pounds if they come over.” Son John was to be executor, and to be apprenticed to [his brother-in-law] John Bishop until he reached age nineteen, when he was to have his lands.

Children of Richard¹ Kent [and Mary Drew?], order uncertain:^[112]

- i. REBECCA² KENT, b. ca. 1622; m. (1) by 1641 SAMUEL SCULLARD; (2) Newbury, Mass., 3 Oct. 1647 JOHN BISHOP.^[113]
- ii. SARAH KENT, under 21 in 1638; m. with children by 1654 when her father left to her “or her children” £21 “if they come over.” She may be the otherwise unidentified “kinswoman Sarah Mathews” named, almost as an afterthought, in the 1657 will of Edward Kent [her second cousin], noted above.^[114]
- iii. [DAUGHTER] KENT, one of three living daughters under 21 in 1638 when their uncle Richard Kent in his will left to each 40s. This daughter was not named in her father’s 1654 will, but she could have been the Joana Kent named in the 1640 will of Noah Evered alias Webb, for which see note 106.

Child of Richard and Emme (____) Kent.^[115]

- iv. JOHN KENT, b. Newbury, Mass., 10 July 1645; d. Casco Bay, Maine, 10 Aug. 1703;^[116] m. Newbury 13 March 1665[/6?] SARAH WOODMAN.

(concluded)

¹¹¹ George Francis Dow, ed., *The Probate Records of Essex County, Massachusetts*, 3 vols. (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1916–20), 1:186–87. A more complete transcription appears in Anderson, *Great Migration, Volume IV, I–L* [note 13], 140.

¹¹² Anderson, *Great Migration Volume IV, I–L* [note 13], 141. There is a remote possibility that Richard¹ Kent was the father of the “cosen Richard Kent now at Kings Colledge,” named in the will of Richard’s brother John in 1631 (see Part 1). If so, the younger Richard, born about 1610, could not have been a child of Mary Drew, and he died unmarried before their uncle Richard made his will in 1638.

¹¹³ See also Kent file, Coddington Papers [note 84]; Seversmith, *Colonial Families* [note 2]. As pointed out by John Brandon to the author, Barack Obama, 44th President of the United States, is descended from Samuel and Rebecca (Kent) Scullard (Gary Boyd Roberts, *Ancestors of American Presidents, 2009 Edition* [Boston: NEHGS, 2009], 213 and sources cited at 295–96).

¹¹⁴ See note 95.

¹¹⁵ Anderson, *Great Migration Volume IV, I–L* [note 13], 141. Kathy Steckelberg of Virginia (ksteckelberg@verizon.net) has compiled extensive material on John Kent of Newbury and other Kents in Essex County, planned for future publication.

¹¹⁶ Essex County Probate, 308:241.

MARY (BULKELEY) CLARKE'S BIRTH YEAR CORRECTED

Robert M. Gerrity

One of the daughters of Rev. Edward² (*Peter*¹) and Lucian (____) (____) Bulkeley was Mary Bulkeley, who married Rev. Thomas Clarke and had children born between 1679 and 1694.^[1] The Bulkeley genealogy assigns her a birth date of say 1653,^[2] and Waters' *Genealogical Gleanings* assigns her a birth date of about 1655.^[3] Exact dates of birth are not known for Mary and her siblings except for her brother Peter.

Nevertheless, Mary's age at death is known. The vital records of Chelmsford, Massachusetts, say she died 2 December 1700 but that her gravestone in the Forefathers' Cemetery there says she died 3 December 1700, age 53.^[4] Her gravestone is still standing and is still legible.^[5] The age designation reads "an^o aetat 53," an abbreviated style for "anno aetatis suae 53" (in the 53rd year of her age).^[6]

Assuming this age statement is correct, Mary (Bulkeley) Clarke was born between early December 1647 and early December 1648. Thus she was 45 or 46 when her youngest child was born at Chelmsford 28 September 1694.

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¹ Donald Lines Jacobus, *The Bulkeley Genealogy* (New Haven, Conn.: Tuttle, 1933), 111–13, 131; Robert Charles Anderson, George F. Sanborn Jr., and Melinde Lutz Sanborn, *The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England, 1634–1635, Volume I, A–B* (Boston: NEHGS, 1999), 462 (Edward Bulkeley); Clifford K. Shipton, *Sibley's Harvard Graduates*, 18 vols. to date (Boston: Massachusetts Historical Society, 1873–1999), 2:320–23 (Rev. Thomas Clarke).

² Jacobus, *Bulkeley Genealogy* [note 1], 113, 131.

³ Henry F. Waters, *Genealogical Gleanings in England*, 2 vols. (Boston: NEHGS, 1901; repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1969), 1:285, 286.

⁴ *Vital Records of Chelmsford, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849* (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1914), 378. Other accounts of this gravestone include Rev. Wilson A. Waters, *The History of Chelmsford, Massachusetts* (Lowell, Mass.: Courier-Citizen, 1917), 726, and P. Hildreth Parker, "Graveyard Records, Town of Chelmsford, Massachusetts," manuscript (1906), 60, in R. Stanton Avery Special Collections, NEHGS, Mss A 349.

⁵ Visit by the author 13 August 2007. The gravestone is also on www.findagrave.com.

⁶ Translation from www.cemsearch.co.uk/latin.html.

RICHARD¹ GODFREY OF TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS,
AND HIS CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN

Helen Schatvet Ullmann

(concluded from Register 162 [2008]:275)

6. ALICE² GODFREY (*Richard¹*) was born at Taunton say 1658. She died at Mendon, Massachusetts, 29 April 1705.^[180] She married about 1678 **PETER HOLBROOK**, born at Braintree, Massachusetts, 7 March 1655[/6],^[181] son of Thomas² (*Thomas¹*) and Joan (Kingman) Holbrook.^[182] Peter Holbrook died at Mendon 3 May 1712,^[183] having married second Elizabeth (Shaw) Poole, who, after his death, married at Mendon 26 February 1719[/20], Robert Ware of Wrentham.^[184]

In his will dated 31 December 1668, Thomas¹ Holbrook gave his grandson Peter his gun and gray mare's colt. In a codicil dated 31 December 1673, saying Peter "hath been helpful to me" for eight years, Thomas gave Peter his dwelling house and about three acres of orchard and arable land in Weymouth.^[185]

On 14 June 1706, Peter Holbrook gave his son John sixty acres of land at Mendon, and on 10 February 1708/9 Peter made a similar deed of sixty-five acres at Mendon to his son Peter.^[186] The elder Peter apparently made similar unrecorded gifts to his other sons, as on 19 March 1715/6, Sylvanus Holbrook and his wife Naomi deeded to his brother Eliphalet Holbrook sixty-five acres at Mendon along with five acres of meadow that his father had given him.^[187]

Peter Holbrook's will, dated 16 January 1711/12, proved 29 May 1712,^[188] mentions his wife [unnamed]; eldest son John; sons Peter, Joseph, Silvanus,

¹⁸⁰ *Vital Records of Mendon* [note 21], 474.

¹⁸¹ Samuel A. Bates, *Records of the Town of Braintree, Massachusetts, 1640 to 1793*, 2 vols. (Randolph, Mass.: Daniel Huxford, 1886), 1:635, "the 7th mo 1st 1655."

¹⁸² Walter Goodwin Davis, *The Ancestry of Joseph Neal* (Portland, Maine: Southworth-Anthoenson Press, 1945), 132–33, says Peter Holbrook, son of Thomas² and Joan (Kingman) Holbrook, "m. Alice ___, who d. April 29, 1705"; Anderson, *Great Migration, Volume III, G–H* [note 46], 353. See also the Holbrook folder in the J. Gardner Bartlett Collection, R. Stanton Avery Special Collections, NEHGS, SG BAR 86 [146].

¹⁸³ *Vital Records of Mendon* [note 21], 474.

¹⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, 321; Belle Preston, *Bassett-Preston Ancestors* (New Haven, Conn.: Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, 1930), 215. On 11 February 1719/20, Elizabeth Holbrook of Mendon, widow, for love, goodwill, and affection, deeded to her "son in law" Peter Holbrook of Mendon alias Bellingham "the sum of six fifty pounds [*sic*] due to me by bond from particular persons hereinafter named" including "my brother John Shaw" (Suffolk County Deeds, 37:110, where the total due seems to be £54 14s).

¹⁸⁵ Suffolk County Probate, 6:201.

¹⁸⁶ Suffolk County Deeds, 26:79, 220.

¹⁸⁷ Suffolk County Deeds, 109:222.

¹⁸⁸ Suffolk County Probate, 17:463–64, inventory taken 12 May 1712 (17:466).

Richard, Eliphalet, William, and Samuel (the last four minors); and daughters Joanna and Mary. In his will Peter referred to ten acres of land in Braintree left to him by his father and land formerly owned by his uncle William Holbrook. The latter land was probably various tracts in Mendon deeded to Peter on 22 December 1679 by William Holbrook and his wife Elizabeth, not acknowledged by them until 7 November 1693, and recorded 30 July 1716.^[189]

Children of Peter and Alice (Godfrey) Holbrook; all but the oldest born at Mendon.^[190]

- i. JOHN HOLBROOK, b. Weymouth, Mass., 24 Sept. 1679;^[191] d. Bellingham, Mass., 11 May 1765, age 86 or in his 86th year;^[192] m., probably at Mendon, 13 June 1706, HANNAH CHAPIN, b. Mendon 10 Nov. 1684, daughter of Josiah and Lydia (Brown) (Pratt) Chapin.^[193] Hannah d. Bellingham 12 April 1770 in her 86th year.^[194]
- ii. PETER HOLBROOK, b. 16 Oct. 1681; d. Bellingham 24 Dec. 1728;^[195] m. Mendon 23 March 1713 HANNAH POOLE,^[196] b. Weymouth say 1695, daughter of Peter's stepmother, Elizabeth Shaw, by her first husband, Captain Joseph Poole.^[197]
- iii. JOSEPH HOLBROOK, b. 8 May 1683; d. Bellingham 25 April 1750 in his 67th year;^[198] m. Mendon 29 Dec. 1710 MARY COOK,^[199] b. Mendon 9 Oct. 1690, daughter of Nicholas and Joanna (Rockwood) Cook.^[200]
- iv. SYLVANUS HOLBROOK, b. 15 Aug. 1685; d. 1740, probably Uxbridge, Mass.;^[201] m. Mendon 6 March 1712/3 NAOMI COOK,^[202] b. Mendon 13 March 1693

¹⁸⁹ Suffolk County Deeds, 30:202.

¹⁹⁰ Births of all but John and Thomas recorded at Mendon (*Vital Records of Mendon* [note 180], 100–01).

¹⁹¹ "Early Records of Weymouth," *Register* 4 (1850):57, "John, Son to Porter [*sic*] and Alice Holbrook."

¹⁹² *Vital Records of Bellingham, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston: NEHGS, 1904), 192, says in 86th year from town records and age 86 from John Holbrook's gravestone in the North Bellingham Cemetery.

¹⁹³ Gilbert Warren Chapin, *The Chapin Book*, 2 vols. (Hartford, Conn.: Chapin Family Association, 1924), 1:5 (says born 11 November), 25 (marriage and family); *Vital Records of Mendon* [note 21], 43 (birth on 10 November).

¹⁹⁴ *Vital Records of Bellingham* [note 192], 192.

¹⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, 193.

¹⁹⁶ *Vital Records of Mendon* [note 21], 323.

¹⁹⁷ Preston, *Bassett-Preston* [note 184], 215.

¹⁹⁸ *Vital Records of Bellingham* [note 192], 192.

¹⁹⁹ *Vital Records of Mendon* [note 21], 322.

²⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, 53 (birth), 275 (parents' marriage); Joseph Gardner Bartlett, *John Hill of Dorchester, Mass., 1633* (Boston: the author, 1904), 53; Vivian Valera Rockwood, *Four Centuries of American Descendants of Richard Rockwood*, 2 vols. (Johnson City, Tenn.: Overmountain Press, 2000), 1:35. The probate of Nicholas Cook, 1730, Bellingham, does not identify daughters (Suffolk County Probate, file 6034; 15 [New Series]:233, 235–38; 28:431).

²⁰¹ Dary, "Godfrey Genealogy" [note 1], 9; Grace Pratt Bonsall, "The Ancestry, and Some of the Descendants of Sylvanus Holbrook of Uxbridge, Revolutionary Soldier," typescript (Quincy, Mass., 1950), 3–7, in R. Stanton Avery Special Collections, NEHGS, G HOL 536. See also Gary Boyd Roberts, comp., *Ancestors of American Presidents, 2009 Edition* (Boston: NEHGS, 2009),

- [1692/3?], daughter of John and Naomi (Thayer) Cook.^[203] Naomi married (2) Uxbridge 4 Jan. 1753 Benjamin Taft.^[204]
- v. JOANNA HOLBROOK, b. 7 March 1686/7; d. 2 Nov. 1767, bur. South Cemetery, Surry, N.H.;^[205] m. 1715 WILLIAM HAYWARD, b. Mendon 30 Jan. 1696/7, son of Jonathan and Trial (Rockwood) Hayward.^[206] William d. Surry 10 Aug. 1768, bur. South Cemetery there.^[207]
- vi. RICHARD HOLBROOK, b. 30 May 1690; d. ca. 1770;^[208] m. Mendon 18 July 1722 ABIAL ALBEE,^[209] b. Mendon 15 March 1701[2], daughter of Benjamin and Abial (____) Albee.^[210]
- vii. ELIPHALET HOLBROOK, b. 27 Feb. 1691[2]; d. Bellingham 19 Oct. 1775 in his 83rd or 84th year;^[211] m. Mendon 7 Nov. 1716 JOANNA ROCKWOOD,^[212] b. Mendon 15 Aug. 1692, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Hayward) Rockwood.^[213] Joanna d. Bellingham 6 April 1777.^[214]
- viii. WILLIAM HOLBROOK, b. 28 March 1693/4; d. 1775, probably at Mendon;^[215] m. Mendon 9 April 1722 HOPESTILL READ,^[216] b. Mendon 1 April 1698, daughter

197 [George W. Bush]. Sylvanus Holbrook was of Uxbridge when he sold land there on 19 April 1737, and Naomi Holbrook of Uxbridge, widow, sold land to her brother Jonathan Cook, on 13 April 1744, acknowledging it on 14 April 1759 as Naomi Taft formerly Naomi Holbrook (Worcester County Deeds, 21:454; 44:81).

²⁰² *Vital Records of Mendon* [note 21], 323.

²⁰³ *Ibid.*, 53 (birth), 274 (parents' marriage); Dean Crawford Smith, *The Ancestry of Eva Belle Kempton, Part III, Ancestry of Henry Clay Bartlett*, Melinde Lutz Sanborn, ed. (Boston: NEHGS, 2004), 385 (birth year as 1693[4?]); Myrtle M. Jillson, "Walter Cooke Family," typescript (Waterbury, Conn., 1940), 2, in R. Stanton Avery Special Collections, NEHGS. On 17 December 1731, Silvanus and Naomi Holbrook gave their receipt and quitclaimed on their right in "the estate of our honored father John Cook late of Mendon." Naomi acknowledged it on 6 February 1750 (Worcester County Deeds, 29:366).

²⁰⁴ *Vital Records of Uxbridge, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston: NEHGS, 1916), 260.

²⁰⁵ Frank B. Kingsbury, *History of the Town of Surry, Cheshire County, New Hampshire* (Surry, N.H.: the town, 1925), 669.

²⁰⁶ *Vital Records of Mendon* [note 180], 97 (birth), 315 (parents' marriage); Rockwood, *Richard Rockwood* [note 200], 1:37.

²⁰⁷ Kingsbury, *History of Surry* [note 205], 669.

²⁰⁸ Dary, "Godfrey Genealogy" [note 1], 9.

²⁰⁹ *Vital Records of Mendon* [note 21], 323.

²¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 10. For a discussion of the mother Abial's possible maiden name, see Helen Schatvet Ullmann, "A Line from Benjamin¹ Albee of Massachusetts" (2001), 13–14, R. Stanton Avery Special Collections, NEHGS, and FHL 1,573,511, item 29 (there titled "Our Albee Line").

²¹¹ *Vital Records of Bellingham* [note 192], 192, says 84th year from town records and 83rd year from the Wight Diary.

²¹² *Vital Records of Mendon* [note 21], 321.

²¹³ *Ibid.*, 151, birth recorded as "Hannah Rocket"; Rockwood, *Richard Rockwood* [note 200], 1:81–83; Smith, *Ancestry of Henry Clay Bartlett* [note 203], 246.

²¹⁴ *Vital Records of Bellingham* [note 192], 192, from the Wight Diary.

²¹⁵ Dary, "Godfrey Genealogy" [note 1], 9, says at Uxbridge, but the docket book for Worcester County Probate, William Holbrook, Mendon, 30129, says only "1775, May 25, will cit. ret. 5th Monday Jan. 1779," and provides no volume or page.

²¹⁶ *Vital Records of Mendon* [note 21], 323.

of Samuel and Deborah (Chapin) Read.^[217] Hopestill d. Uxbridge 16 March 1762.^[218]

- ix. SAMUEL HOLBROOK, b. 27 Feb. 1695/6; m. Mendon 2 Aug. 1721 HANNAH ALBEE,^[219] b. Mendon 2 Jan. 1683[/4?], daughter of James and Hannah (Cook) Albee.^[220]
- x. THOMAS HOLBROOK, d. Mendon 15 Aug. 1702.^[221]
- xi. MARY HOLBROOK, b. 14 Oct. 1702; d. Bellingham 4 March 1781 in her 79th year,^[222] m. Bellingham 18 March 1725 JOSEPH THOMPSON,^[223] b. Medfield, Mass., 19 Oct. 1698, son of John and Hannah (Wight?) Thomson.^[224] Joseph d. Bellingham 2 Jan. 1755.^[225]

7. ROBERT² GODFREY (*Richard*¹) was born at Taunton say 1660. He died in or before December 1727 when his widow Hannah was granted administration on his estate at North Kingstown, Rhode Island.^[226] He married **HANNAH HACKETT**, born at Taunton 25 January 1666[/7],^[227] daughter of Jabez¹ and Frances (____) Hackett of Lynn, Massachusetts, and Taunton.^[228] The marriage supposedly took place on 14 January 1684/5.^[229] However, on 6 July 1686, “Rob^t Godfrey, and Hannah, his wife, [were] convict[ed] in Court for fornication before marriage, but after contract, as thay pleaded, fined five pounds and fees of Court.”^[230] Their first child was born in April 1686, so the marriage probably took place on 14 January 1685/6.

At a Plymouth Colony court on 4 July 1679, “Robert Godfrey, for stealing a barr of iron, and running away from his master, and for other misdemeanors, [was] sentenced to be whipt att the post, which accordingly was p[er]formed.”^[231] There is a story that Robert “was once arraigned before Rev. Mr. Danforth who was quite in the habit of acting as a Justice of the Peace . . . on the charge of offering to kiss a young lady.” Robert was sentenced to “a certain number of lashes,” but then he was required to pay for recording the incident. Apparently he made a

²¹⁷ Ibid., 148 (birth); Chapin, *Chapin Book* [note 193], 1:24, 100, says she was born 28 February 1698.

²¹⁸ *Vital Records of Uxbridge* [note 204], 381.

²¹⁹ *Vital Records of Mendon* [note 21], 323.

²²⁰ Ibid., 10; Ullmann, “Albee” [note 210], 10, 12.

²²¹ *Vital Records of Mendon* [note 21], 474.

²²² *Vital Records of Bellingham* [note 192], 217.

²²³ Ibid., 153.

²²⁴ *Vital Records of Medfield, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston: NEHGS, 1903), 96 (birth); Henry Joseph Amy, “Descendants of David and Amyes (Colles) Thompson and Their Son John,” bound typescript at NEHGS (Eastchester, N.Y., 1962), 9.

²²⁵ *Vital Records of Bellingham* [note 192], 218.

²²⁶ North Kingstown, Rhode Island, Probate, 6:228.

²²⁷ *Vital Records of Taunton* [note 7], 1:191.

²²⁸ Beverly J. Francis Hovanec, “Some Descendants of Jabez Hackett of Lynn and Taunton, MA, First Generation in America,” *The Essex Genealogist* 18 (1998):79–82.

²²⁹ *Vital Records of Taunton* [note 7], 2:203, from an account book of Thomas Leonard.

²³⁰ Shurtleff, *Records of the Colony of New Plymouth* [note 15], 6:201.

²³¹ Ibid., 6:20.

futile attempt to raise funds and came back saying he didn't care whether it was recorded or not, and left.^[232]

Robert was listed in the First Squadron of the Military Company of Taunton in 1682.^[233] He served in the Taunton Military Company in 1700 and 1710 with Hannah's brother Samuel Hackett and her sister Sarah's husband, Edward Cobb.^[234]

On 4 March 1686, Robert bought ten acres of land at Sawmill Pond, presumably at Taunton.^[235] A document signed by Robert and Hannah on 10 March 1686/7 refers to the estate specified in "this within written deed" from Robert and Hannah to Thomas Leonard, but no description of the property appears.^[236] Robert and wife Hannah conveyed land bounded west by the Iron Works Pond in Taunton on 21 March 1695/6 to Thomas Leonard, Sr., reserving fruit of four apple trees for their mother Frances Hackett during her natural life.^[237]

On 22 March 1725/6, Robert and Hannah Godfrey of Taunton sold their sixty-acre homestead at Taunton, with William and Josiah Godfrey as witnesses.^[238] On 20 April 1726, Robert "Godfree of Taunton, husbandman" appointed his wife his attorney, without giving her name, to buy "a house for me to dwell in."^[239] It appears they intended to move to North Kingstown as Daniel and Mary Scranton sold forty-nine acres there to Robert Godfree of Taunton on 25 April in the 13th year of George, King of Great Britain [1727].^[240] At the end of December 1727 administration was granted to Hannah Godfree, widow of ". . . ert Godfree late of Tanton . . . deceased."^[241] On 8 February 1727/8, Hannah Godfrey of North Kingstown sold the forty-nine acres to William Havens, referring to the power of attorney. Immediately following the recorded deed is another document, also dated 8 February 1727 [i.e., 1727/8], by which William, John, and Josiah Godfrey, Mehitabel Shelley, and Sarah Godfrey, all of North Kingstown, also released their right in the forty-nine acres to William Havens. William signed and the rest of them made their marks.^[242] No comparable document from son Robert Godfrey or the heirs of deceased daughter Mary (Godfrey) Maxfield was

²³² Emery, *The Ministry of Taunton* [note 13], 1:234n.

²³³ Emery, *History of Taunton* [note 6], 330.

²³⁴ Hovanec, "Jabez Hackett" [note 228], *The Essex Genealogist* 18:81; Emery, *History of Taunton* [note 6], 353.

²³⁵ Dary, "Godfrey Genealogy" [note 1], 13, no deed for the transaction found. There is an "Old Sawmill Pond" in present-day Easton, formerly part of Taunton.

²³⁶ Bristol County Deeds, 6:287.

²³⁷ Bristol County Deeds, 2:8.

²³⁸ Bristol County Deeds, 17:247.

²³⁹ North Kingstown Land Evidence, 5B:60. For a discussion of this and other matters in the line of their son Josiah Godfrey, see Violet E. Kettelle and Katherine Allen, "Caleb Godfrey of North Kingstown, Rhode Island," *Rhode Island Roots* 6 (1987):35–36.

²⁴⁰ North Kingstown Land Evidence, 5B:72.

²⁴¹ North Kingstown Probate, 6:228, the date missing, but the previous item was dated 12 December 1727, and later items were still dated in 1727.

²⁴² North Kingstown Land Evidence, 5B:212–14.

recorded. However, Ichabod Maxfield of Dorchester, Massachusetts, cooper, sold his house and land in North Kingstown to Josiah Godfrey on 20 June 1738, also making his mark.^[243]

The East Greenwich town council, on 25 May 1728, was informed that James Cooper had been entertaining strangers at his house, and the clerk noted, "Their names are or were we are informed Godfree." They were then warned out, Cooper was fined 20s., and the clerk was ordered not to record a Godfrey deed.^[244] On 29 May 1728, Hannah and William Godfree, both of North Kingstown [evidently mother and son], purchased ten acres of land in East Greenwich from Richard and Hannah Mayhew and sold at least part of it, the acreage illegible, to John Godfree on 24 April 1729, Hannah making her mark, "H," and William signing. It abutted Richard Mayhew on the west. On 11 July 1730 Richard and Hannah Mayhew sold 22 acres to John Godfree, bounded east by John's own land.^[245] On 9 September 1730, John sold four and a half acres to Jacob Mott,^[246] and on 5 September 1731, John Godfree mortgaged twenty-three acres, bounded east by Jacob Mott, for £50.^[247] The only other Godfrey deed at East Greenwich is that by which William Godfrey of North Kingstown purchased thirty acres there, on the river from the sawmill to the sea, on 19 June 1734.^[248]

The last mention of Hannah (Hackett) Godfrey appears to have been on 30 May 1743 when Hannah Godfrey of North Kingstown was listed with her son Josiah as owing money to the estate of Benjamin Greene.^[249]

Dary suggests that Robert Godfrey may also have been the father of Thomas Godfrey of Boston, who married Esther, daughter of Peter Noyes.^[250] However, when Thomas and Esther sold their right in certain iron works on 28 June 1721, they said it "came to us from our honored father Peter Noyes, formerly of Sudbury, deceased, and our brother Peter Noyes formerly of Sudbury, deceased,"^[251] a statement which carries no implication that Thomas came from Taunton.

Children of Robert and Hannah (Hackett) Godfrey, order uncertain.^[252]

²⁴³ North Kingstown Land Evidence, 8B:108, 202, the latter page containing Maxfield's purchase from Phillip Smith on 10 May 1738.

²⁴⁴ East Greenwich Town Council Records, 1715–1729, 58, courtesy of Cherry Fletcher Bamberg, FASG.

²⁴⁵ East Greenwich Land Evidence, 4:330–332, all three deeds recorded on 31 March and 2 April 1731.

²⁴⁶ East Greenwich Land Evidence, 4:350.

²⁴⁷ East Greenwich Mortgages, 3B, the volume being "A List of the Persons that took of the Last or Fourth Bank Money."

²⁴⁸ East Greenwich Land Evidence, 5:137.

²⁴⁹ Hovanec, "Jabez Hackett" [note 228], *The Essex Genealogist* 18:81.

²⁵⁰ Dary, "Godfrey Genealogy" [note 1], 13. Bond on the estate of Thomas Godfrey, late of Boston, tinplate worker, was posted on 8 February 1723 (Suffolk County Probate, 11 [New Series]:378).

²⁵¹ Bristol County Deeds, 30:115.

²⁵² The five children known to be living on 8 February 1727/8, when they executed a quit-claim deed (see text above), are named in the order given in that document.

- i. MARY GODFREY, b. Taunton 5 April 1686;^[253] d. before 28 Oct. 1725 (when her husband married), probably at Dorchester, Mass.;^[254] m. Taunton 12 Aug. 1713 ICHABOD MAXFIELD,^[255] bp. Dorchester 30 May 1686, son of Samuel and Mary (Davenport) Maxfield.^[256] As noted above, Ichabod Maxfield of Dorchester, Mass., sold land at North Kingstown in 1738.
- ii. ROBERT GODFREY, d. unmarried perhaps in 1723,^[257] but also said to have d. after “10 June 1728 when he was named in a petition to Lydia Briton in Taunton.”^[258] However, the fact he did not participate with his siblings in the deed of 8 Feb. 1727/8 suggests he had died earlier.
- iii. WILLIAM GODFREY, d. after 19 June 1734 when he bought land at North Kingstown; m. North Kingstown 7 Aug. 1729 MARY BERRY.^[259] He was perhaps the William Godfrey “late of North Kingstown, house carpenter” who on 22 Sept. 1721 agreed to pay Benjamin Quithel of Dighton £20 in “good merchantable goods at Newport on or before 11 May next” according to a writ dated 19 Dec. 1728.^[260] He may also be the “Old Wm Godfrey” who “died with the numpalsey & Apoplectic fit. Taken upon the Ice afishing the third day, a Fryday,” according to a diary entry by Samuel Tillinghast on 4 Feb. 1758.^[261]
- iv. JOHN GODFREY, d. probably after 8 Dec. 1760;^[262] m. (1) East Greenwich 19 July 1722 KATHERINE DAVIS,^[263] daughter of Joshua and Mary (Scott)

²⁵³ *Vital Records of Taunton* [note 7], 1:181.

²⁵⁴ Hovanec, “Jabez Hackett” [note 228], *The Essex Genealogist* 18:81, says Mary died by 8 February 1727/8, the date of the North Kingstown deed. However, Ichabod Maxfield married at Dorchester 28 October 1725, Dorcas Browne (*[Twenty-first] Report of the Record Commissioners of the City of Boston Containing Dorchester Births, Marriages, and Deaths to the End of 1825* [Boston: Rockwell & Churchill, 1890], 112), No other men named Ichabod Maxfield have been found. Hovanec says Mary married second John Smith, but it was Mary’s first cousin, daughter of Richard² Godfrey, who married John Smith in 1703.

²⁵⁵ *Vital Records of Taunton* [note 7], 2:203.

²⁵⁶ *Records of the First Church at Dorchester in New England, 1636–1734* (Boston: George H. Ellis, 1891), 197; Mary Walton Ferris, *Dawes-Gates Ancestral Lines*, 2 vols. (Milwaukee, Wis.: privately published, 1931–43), 1:274.

²⁵⁷ Dary, “Godfrey Genealogy” [note 1], 13.

²⁵⁸ Hovanec, “Jabez Hackett” [note 228], *The Essex Genealogist* 18:81.

²⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, *The Essex Genealogist* 18:81; Arnold, *Vital Record of Rhode Island* [note 140], 5 (North Kingstown):24.

²⁶⁰ Jane Fletcher Fiske, *Gleanings from Newport Court Files, 1659–1783* (Boxford, Mass.: the author, 1998), case 454.

²⁶¹ Cherry Fletcher Bamberg, trans., *The Diary of Capt. Samuel Tillinghast of Warwick, Rhode Island, 1757–1766* (Greenville, R.I.: Rhode Island Genealogical Society, 2000), 60. Tillinghast was at Newport at the time.

²⁶² Violet E. Kettelle, “Sorting Out John Godfreys in Warwick and East Greenwich,” *Rhode Island Roots*, 6 (1987):34, says that John Godfrey came from East Greenwich to Warwick, citing Warwick Town Council Records, 195, on that date. See also Bamberg, *East Greenwich Council Records* [note 172], 88.

²⁶³ Arnold, *Vital Record of Rhode Island* [note 140], 1 (East Greenwich):31, says 1752 and cites 2–2, but on p. 25 says 19 July 1722 and cites 1–4; Alden G. Beaman, *Rhode Island Vital Records, New Series: Volume 7, East Greenwich and West Greenwich, Rhode Island, Marriages from Marriage, Probate, Grave and Death Records, 1680–1860* (Princeton, Mass.: the author, 1980), 100, 131, says 1722, citing East Greenwich Vital Records, 1:4.

- Davis,^[264] m. (2) East Greenwich 17 Dec. 1740 SUSANNAH (BEARE) GREENE, widow of Jonathan Greene.^[265]
- v. JOSIAH GODFREY, d. before 14 July 1777; m. 20 March 1727 SARAH _____ of Kingston, Mass. [*sic*, R.I.?].^[266] In his will dated 26 June 1774, proved 14 July 1777,^[267] parts of which have been burned, Josiah named wife Sarah; two sons Caleb and Barnet, who were to be executors; two daughters Rebecca Reynolds and _____ Arnold; grandson Manter Kittle;^[268] and grandsons Josiah and Nathan Godfrey.
- vi. MEHITABLE GODFREY, m. _____ SHELLEY by 8 Feb. 1727/8, the date of the deed cited above. Mehitable's husband has not been identified. There was a Shelley family briefly in Taunton,^[269] and a Shelley family in Westerly, R.I.^[270] An online account of the family of John *Sheldon* of Kingstown, R.I. (died ca. 1706) says his son Joseph Sheldon married "perhaps Mehitable Godfrey" and lived at North Kingstown.^[271]
- vii. SARAH GODFREY, d. after 8 Feb. 1727/8, the date of the deed cited above.

(concluded)

²⁶⁴ Joshua Davis's will dated 27 May 1734 names daughter Katherine Godfree wife of John Godfree (East Greenwich Probate, 1:157–59); George R. Loxton, *Davisville, Rhode Island* (Baltimore: Gateway Press, 2001), 30–31.

²⁶⁵ Arnold, *Vital Record of Rhode Island* [note 140], 1 (East Greenwich):31 and 5 (North Kingstown) 24, the latter the marriage of Jonathan Greene of North Kingstown to Susannah Beare of East Greenwich in March 1733.

²⁶⁶ Hovanec, "Jabez Hackett" [note 228], *The Essex Genealogist* 18:81, says the marriage took place in Kingston, Massachusetts, but it is not in vital records there or in either North or South Kingstown, Rhode Island.

²⁶⁷ North Kingstown Wills, 11:28–31. The abstract in Kettelle and Allen, "Caleb Godfrey" [note 239], *Rhode Island Roots* 6:35, calls the grandson Nathan Kettel instead of Nathan Godfrey.

²⁶⁸ Josiah Godfrey's daughter, Weltha Godfrey, married her second cousin Edward Kettle at North Kingstown in August 1756. Arnold, *Vital Record of Rhode Island* [note 140], 5 (North Kingstown):24, 30, which names their fathers, calls Weltha's father Joshua rather than Josiah, but the original North Kingstown vital record at 1:113 says Josiah. For the descendants of Susannah² (Godfrey) Kettle (including Edward), see Part 2 of this article.

²⁶⁹ Benjamin and Alice (Goodspeed) Shelley of Barnstable had children born in 1720 and 1721/2 at Raynham, Massachusetts, which was part of Taunton until 1731 (Elizabeth P. White, "The Shelleys of Raynham, Mass.," *Mayflower Quarterly* 49 [1983]:74–81 at 74).

²⁷⁰ Austin, *Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island* [note 114], 31.

²⁷¹ Online at sheldonfamily.org/23john.htm, viewed 30 September 2008. The account of this family in Austin, *Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island* [note 114], 176, shows no marriage for Joseph Sheldon.

Reviews of Books and CD-ROMs*

Ancestors of American Presidents, 2009 Edition, compiled by Gary Boyd Roberts (Boston: NEHGS, 2009. xxvi + 838 pp. charts, photos, indexes). Hardcover \$34.95 [price will increase to \$39.95 in June 2009], shipping \$5.00. Order from NEHGS, tel. 888-296-3347; www.NewEnglandAncestors.org.

The 2008 presidential election caused a flurry of newspaper articles about the ancestry of the candidates and how they were distantly related to other presidents and notables. This book, an updated version of the compiler's previous books and articles on the ancestry of American presidents, represents the current state of scholarship on the subject — including the ancestry of President Barack Obama. There are many major additions and corrections from previous accounts. For example, two mid-eighteenth century breakthroughs have been made in the ancestry of Calvin Coolidge. Bill Clinton's ancestry has been much expanded. Barack Obama's ancestry has lost a previously-claimed New Jersey Dutch and French component.

Besides ancestor tables of the presidents and citations (under "Bibliography"), the compiler has included royal descents of presidents and First Ladies and an incredible number of charts outlining kinship among presidents. Appendixes treat *Mayflower* descents and kinship to Diana, Princess of Wales, and the Queen Mother.

There is an index of names and an index of places. For readers with extensive colonial American ancestry, a careful review of this book may easily turn up recently discovered information. The only disappointing aspect of the book is that the ancestry of more recent presidents is taken back only a certain number of generations, not necessarily to the immigrants.

The Descendants of Seth Yeats (or Yates) of Newport, Rhode Island, and the Descendants of John Yeats (or Yates) of Providence, Rhode Island by Edward Wallace Phillips (Bloomington, Ind.: iUniverse, 2008. xvi + 561 pp. bibliography, index). Cloth \$59.95, soft cover, \$33.95. Order from <http://www.iUniverse.com> or any bookstore.

Seth Yeats, a cordwainer, first appeared in Newport in the 1720s, while John was in Providence in the early 1700s. The latter's son had shoemaker tools in his inventory, which suggested to the author a possible link between the two families. In attempting to find a link, the author compiled so much on both families that the research grew into a book. But no relationship between them was ever found.

* Unsigned reviews are by the editor.

This work on descendants of Seth and John Yates carefully documents for the first time the families of these two men using all extant records that could be located for early New England. Most of Seth's descendants remained in New England and could be researched relatively easily. In comparison, John's grandson James moved first to Uxbridge, Massachusetts, and within two more generations many descendants had moved west to New York and beyond. The author for the most part limited research on families that migrated west to what could be done on the Internet and by correspondence with a few descendants. Thus, the sketches of John's later descendants provide good "jumping-off places" for more detailed research.

A classic genealogy in *Register* style, this book links the Yeats/Yates with many other families in Rhode Island, central Massachusetts, and further west. A lengthy preface identifies other Yeats and Yates families of early southeastern New England.

— Helen Schatvet Ullmann

John Howland of the Mayflower, Volume 3, The First Five Generations: Documented Descendants Through His Third Child Hope² Howland, Wife of John Chipman, by Elizabeth Pearson White (Rockland, Maine: Picton Press, 2008. 672 pp., index). Cloth \$84.50, includes shipping.

John Howland of the Mayflower, Volume 4, The First Five Generations: Documented Descendants Through His Fourth Child Elizabeth² Howland, Wife of Ephraim Hicks and Captain John Dickinson, by Elizabeth Pearson White (Rockland, Maine: Picton Press, 2008. 235 pp., index). Cloth \$42.50, includes shipping. Order from Picton Press, tel. 207-596-7766; pictonpress.com.

Seeing these books next to each other, one is immediately struck by how much smaller volume 4 is than volume 3 — by 400 pages of text. Did Hope have many more surviving children and grandchildren than her sister Elizabeth? Yes, but that isn't the entire story. Hope had ten children who married and had children. Elizabeth had six children who married and had descendants. The real difference begins a generation later. Hope had seventy-nine grandchildren who married and had descendants — while the author shows Elizabeth as having only nineteen grandchildren who married and had descendants.

Elizabeth's children and grandchildren all lived in Oyster Bay, Long Island, where the surviving records are much less genealogically helpful than Massachusetts records. As a result, the author has presented what she found, but this book not be considered a complete account of Elizabeth's descendants for the requisite number of generations. Sadly, the author chose to ignore some expert advice, to interpret at least one record oddly, and to make rude and inappropriate remarks in print about another *Mayflower* researcher. The Chipman volume, on the other hand, seems estimable.

We now have four volumes by Mrs. White on the four oldest children of John Howland and their descendants. The six younger children and their immediate descendants have been treated in *Mayflower Families Through Five Generations*, volume 23, part 1 (2006), compiled by Ann Smith Lainhart and the late Robert S. Wakefield, with part 2 expected in 2009.

A History of Taunton, Massachusetts, by William F. Hanna (Taunton, Mass.: Old Colony Historical Society, 2007. xiii + 625 pp., bibliography, index). Cloth \$35.00, soft cover, \$25.00, shipping \$5.25). Order from Old Colony Historical Society, 66 Church Green, Taunton, MA 02780: tel. 508-822-1622; <http://www.oldcolonyhistoricalsociety.org>.

This book is a more enjoyable read than the average town history, especially for genealogists. Each chapter begins with Mr. Hanna's sketch of a pertinent individual through whom one experiences the events of the era covered. For example, amid the discussion of the Bristol County experience of Shays's Rebellion, one sees David Cobb, both judge and general, facing the mob at the courthouse and shouting, "I will hold this court, if I have to hold it in blood! I will sit as a judge or die as a general!" Then there is Constable Willis Potter shouting "Fire!" at three a.m. in 1859, warning of the devastation of Taunton's downtown. Each chapter, from the discovery of early settler Elizabeth Pole's gravestone to the dedication of a monument to Peter A. Gay, who had been aboard one of the planes on 11 September 2001, flows vividly, evoking the feel of each era.

Local Taunton residents will enjoy the careful location of events in buildings and streets, but anyone with Taunton family can probably find some in the index and glimpse their world via Mr. Hanna's narrative.

– Helen Schatvet Ullmann

A Guide to Massachusetts Cemeteries, 2nd edition, by David Allen Lambert (Boston: NEHGS, 2009. xxvi + 350 pp., index. Paper, \$17.95, shipping \$5.00). Order from NEHGS, tel. 888-296-3347; www.NewEnglandAncestors.org.

This guide first appeared in 2002 and quickly became an essential tool for Massachusetts research. The author has organized it by town (including town or city clerk's address and telephone number), under which he has an alphabetical listing of all cemeteries (with name variants, all indexed), date established, address (and occasionally location description), and transcripts of the cemetery available in print or in manuscript form at NEHGS (with call number) and the DAR Library (with series and volume of the Massachusetts Genealogical Records Committee Reports). The published series of Massachusetts vital records to 1850 often listed cemeteries by code, and those codes are indicated, when relevant. Because many gravestones are now illegible, the author's citation of transcripts is particularly valuable. And it is useful to learn when there is no transcript of a cemetery. If only such a guide were available for other states!

The Settlers of the Beekman Patent, Dutchess County, New York, Volume IX, Mills to Page, by Frank J. Doherty (Orlando, Fla.: the author and NEHGS, 2007. v + 1104 pp., index). Hardcover, \$85.00, shipping \$5.00. Order from NEHGS, tel. 888-296-3347; www.NewEnglandAncestors.org.

Thanks to Frank Doherty, a single jurisdiction in Dutchess County has assumed great importance in New England and New York genealogy. If any member of a family was in the Beekman Patent before 1790, the author is treating the family in this series, starting with the immigrant to this country (usually to New England or New York). So, for example, the Mosher sketch begins with Hugh¹ Mosher of Newport, Rhode Island, and Dartmouth, Massachusetts. The author shows all his children, and then continues the lines that have descendants in the Beekman Patent, with footnotes. Thus, any descendant of Hugh¹ Mosher would want to look at this sketch for the sources he used for the early generations. In addition, anyone with ancestors named Mosher would want to look at "Other and Unplaced Moshers" (that follows the sketch) for various records of people named Mosher anywhere in New York State. Sometimes descendants of two or more unrelated families of the same name settled in the Beekman Patent. The fact that the author has isolated these families is particularly valuable.

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